BBUCK'S

HITE ZINC PAINT.

E BOILED LINSEED OIL.
WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VAR-
KS.
BBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.

Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,874—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1892.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia and the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
†	ASSAM	2000	500	T. F. Creery	15th Oct.
BL.	THAMES	4112	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3930	600	H. T. Weigbell	29th "
BL.	VALETTA	6919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ARYAN	3000	500	T. F. Creery	12th "
BL.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "
BL.	CLYDE	4156	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5015	1000	L. H. Moule	10th "
BL.	PERIM	3915	750	W. A. Wheler	17th "
†	PENINSULAR	5015	10 0	A. C. Loggin	24th "
BL.	GANGES	4926	800	T. J. Alderton	31st "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undermoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.

October 20th. November 3rd.
" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
20th Oct., 17th Nov., and 15th Dec.,
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Cassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept., 20, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Eggers	4,000	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Boehringer	4,000	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480	

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's and other routes.
Steamers leave BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THERESIA	F. Cossovich	3,800	450	22nd Oct.
MARIA	R. Doporis	1,300	300	22nd Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class	
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 490	

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mirlani	3,300	550	8th Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Cassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, October 3, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail
ARMENIA	3,385	G. Read	20th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 12, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Rail way station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at al places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,300 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Insomnia, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

Dr. B. ESENJEE.
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

GRATEFUL COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

...n knowledge of the natural laws, which ...ations of digestion and nutrition, and by a ... of the fine properties of well-selected ...as provided our breakfast tables with a ... beverage, which may save us many ... It is by the judicious use of such ... constitution may be gradually built ... resist every tendency to disease. ...dreds are ... around us, ready to attack ... may escape ... well fortified ...mind."—See

...D.,
...

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th October, noon, calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basrah, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 16th October, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 19th October, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on 20th October, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th October, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London ..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and C.
Liverpool ..... " KING, BAILLIE and C.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine & Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
H. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

हैदरभाई शेखादम कंपनी
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's ... Co's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder

EBONY FOR SALE.

ABOUT 63 tons of EBONY in lots varying from 19 cwts. to 11 tons. will be put up for SALE BY AUCTION at the Ebony Yard, Root of Breakwater, Colombo, on Monday, November 7th, 1892, commencing at 2 p.m. For further particulars apply to the Superintendent, Central Timber Depot, Colombo.

W. FERGUSON,
Acting S. R. F. S.
Colombo, 4th October, 1892.

FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.

THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bedrooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.

Apply to
A. T. DAWSON,
21, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

ESTABLISHED April 1892. THE ORIGINAL URHUJ. SOLE PROPRIETOR MADAME C. E. DUBOIS. Chandernagore.

THE KING OF CURES FOR
Dyspepsia and all its Attendant Evils;

URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System; it gives free and natural Stimulus to the Liver by removing
Flatulency, Constipation, Heartburn, Sick Headache Sour Eructations, Palpitation, Dizziness, &c., &c., of however long standing. Orders to be accompanied with Cash Remittance or will be sent per V. P. P. Price Rs. 1-8, including Postage For Box, either as Pills or Powder. Apply to

MADAME DUBOIS,
Chandernagore,
late of Jubbulpore, C.P.

TREEPOORAH BHOYROBBY BUSHAYON

IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROP" for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate fever of any standing.
It has been found of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.
Price Re. 1-8 Per Phial,
WITHOUT A TRACE OF MERCURRY.
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

L. MITTER,
6-2, Bechoo Street, Calcutta.
May also be had of [illegible]

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JUST RECEIVED, Per s. s. THAMES,
BIRTHDAY CARDS!
BIRTHDAY CARDS!!
In great variety, from As. 2 to Re. 5 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders are promptly executed with care.

JUST UNPACKED.
MAPPIN & WEBB'S CUTLERY.
RAZORS, from Re. 1 to Rs. 6-8 each.
2 RAZORS in cases, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 each.
SCISSORS, from As. 12 to Rs. 4 each.
PENKNIVES, from As. 12 to Rs. 12-8 each.
TRAVELLING KNIVES, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 each.
CHAMPAGNE CUTTER, Rs. 4-8 each.
DESSERT KNIVES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 13 per dozen.
TABLE KNIVES, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per dozen.
RAZOR STROPS from As. 12 to Rs. 6-12.
SET OF CARVERS from Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 each.
CABINET OF CUTLERY, by Wm. Singleton, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 450.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,
PHOTOGRAPHER TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY.
AWARDED 14 MEDALS,
Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.
HOURS OF BUSINESS:—
8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY.
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON.
THE MEDICINE for INDIA
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
WANT OF VITALITY,
INDIGESTION,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
And all Disorders arising from
SEDENTARY PURSUITS or FAST LIVING.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, 4-8, and 10.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
80' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.
SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.
LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.
ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.
Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to be autiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 3 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. net Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED
OINTMENT.
CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.
This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—Chemist,
Sole Agent in India,
35, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.
N.B.—I am surprised, and I cannot find the [illegible] "Hair Dye" obtained [illegible] to give satisfaction.

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA, &C.

MANY years' practical experience has proved the efficacy of the following well-known Remedies, and no Household or Traveller in the East should be without a supply.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
(Made from the Government Formula.)
These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pint. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium	Cash,	1 4	2 4
	Credit,	1 6	2 8
Do. without Opium	Cash,	1 0	1 8
	Credit,	1 2	1 12

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)
In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.
Per Bottle..... Cash, As. 12 and Re. 1-4. Credit, As. 14 and Re. 1-6.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.
A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice on Travellers.
Per Bottle ..... Cash, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12. Credit, Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Re. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.
N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar name and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.
PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match.
For Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match.
For Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.
ANY COLOUR.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Annas 8
PER 1,000 " .. .. Rs. 5 0
GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 " .. .. " 17 0
GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.
100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. " 4 0
Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.
SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND.
Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphine, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the Youngest Infant. One or two at bedtime will ensure rest to the troubled by the Cough. Of all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

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Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

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Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

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Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.
Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

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SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RELIABLE OUTFITTING.
SPECIAL CASH PRICES—TO SUIT THE TIMES.
HOAR'S COMPETITION RANGE.

	Rs. a.	£. s. d.		Rs. a.	£. s. d.
DRESS SUITS, Silk Lined	74	6=4 12 6	SOFT WHITE GAUZE Shirts	3 for 11	8=0 14 6
CLUB JACKETS, Silk Lined	39	6=2 9 0	for Tennis, &c., &c.		
ANGOLA SUITS	35	0=2 4 0	Best Linen [illegible]		
SLEEPING SUITS, Thin Wool	10	8=0 13 0	WHITE DRESS [illegible]		
SHIRTS, Linen Fronts, &c., Doz.	40	0=2 10 0	WHITE KID GLOVES, [illegible]		

THE ABOVE are WELL MADE and [illegible]
THE STERLING QUOTATIONS ARE FOR COMPARI[illegible]

HOAR & CO., {CASH OUTFITTERS} BO[illegible]

THE WHISKY OF THE [illegible]
WILLIAM TEACHER & SONS'
"HIGHLAND CREAM"
EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM—

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL,	Messrs. F. CONAGLIA, Medows Street.
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Messrs. J. F. KHUTOKE, Parsi Bazaar Street.	Messrs. C. F. PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.
Messrs. KING JOHN'S SONS, Parsi Bazaar Street.	The CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Landi.
Messrs. MORENAS & Co., Medows Street.	The CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Bhusawal.
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C. E. PHILLIMORE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 0
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

BATH REQUISITES.

GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.
NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.
Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8
MADE TO ORDER.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.

CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.
Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz.
EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.
DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.
Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 2-8.
EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.

ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.

TOOTH POWDER, TOO

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK BROWN'S CIRCUS.

CONTINUED GREAT SUCCESS.

CROWDED NIGHTLY

TO WITNESS

THE GREATEST SENSATION OF THE 19th CENTURY,

FRANK BROWN'S

AQUATIC NOVELTY.

23,000 GALLONS OF GENUINE WATER, RUSHING OVER THE RING IN THE SHORT SPACE OF 35 SECONDS.

A Lake of Genuine Water on which occur a number of Comical events to make you SHRIEK WITH LAUGHTER,

Preceded by every performance with the Best Equestrian and Gymnastic Talent that ever visited this side of THE EQUATOR.

A Programme Replete with Novelty, TALENT, AND WHOLESOME MIRTH.

THIS AFTERNOON,

SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

Doors open at 3 p.m. Performance commences at 4 p.m.

Children admitted Half Price to all Parts.

AT EVERY REPRESENTATION

"THE WATER PANTOMIME"

THE OLDEST AND ONLY HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR THE WELL-KNOWN

WATCHES,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,

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BY JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND,

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10.

Single Copy.....Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department of Indian-grown BLACK TEA, under Commissariat Form No. 96 C., for one and two years, from 1st April 1893 to 31st March, 1894, and 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, respectively, at the Stations noted in the Memorandum at foot, will be received on 15th December, 1892, by the Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers and Commissariat Storekeeper-General (hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer), at Aden up to 11 a.m. (local time), at Bombay and Kurrachee up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras Time), on the date specified, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the respective Chief and Executive Commissariat Offices and Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, which, as well as any information required regarding the Contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officers concerned. No addition or alterations must be made in the Tender forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted: they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Indian-grown Black Tea."

5. The Tender may be in part (but for not less than the specified quantities), or for the requirements of all the Stations. Government shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the Tender being accepted in part only, and the Tenderer failing to take up the Contract, the whole Earnest-Money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with Earnest-Money in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bombay Currency Notes or Cash, or Treasury Receipt, for an amount equal to 2½ per cent. of the value, at the tendered rate, of one year's supply of the quantity tendered for. Tenders without Earnest-Money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-Money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his tender.

MEMORANDUM OF STATIONS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1.

Stations.	Remarks.
Poona	Local Contracts for one and two years.
Ahmednugger	
Mhow	
Neemuch	
Nasirabad	
Bombay	
Kurrachee	
Hyderabad	
Deesa	
Ahmedabad	
Kamptí	
Jabalpur	
Aden	Do. do. for Aden only do.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay	
Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay	General Contract comprising the requirements of all the stations for one and two years.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department of KEROSINE OIL (Borongo, Rangoon, Batoum (Russian), or American), of a flashing power of over 77° Fahrenheit, under Tender Form No. 87C., for one year from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, at the Stations noted in the Memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers and Commissariat Storekeeper-General (hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer), at Aden up to 11 a.m. (local time), at Bombay and Kurrachee up to 1 p.m. (local time), and at other Stations up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time), on the 8th December, 1892, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the respective Chief and Executive Commissariat Offices and Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, which, as well as any information required regarding the Contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officers concerned. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted: they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Kerosine Oil."

5. The Tender should be for the whole requirement of each station. The Commissary-General shall have the power to accept a Tender in whole or in part, or to reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the Tender being accepted in part only and the Tenderer failing to take up the Contract, the whole Earnest-Money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with Earnest-Money in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bombay Currency Notes or Cash, or Treasury Receipt, for an amount equal to 2½ per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of one year's supply of the quantity tendered for. Tenders without Earnest-Money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-Money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

8. A sample of the cloth to be supplied can be inspected at, or had for inspection on application from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office at Bombay.

MEMORANDUM OF STATIONS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1.

Poona.	Neemuch.	Jabalpur.
Satara.	Kurrachee.	Saugor.
Purandhar.	Hyderabad.	Pachmarhi.
Ahmednuggur.	Kamptí	Aden.
Mhow.	Sitabaldi.	Deesa.
Indore.	Bombay.	Abu.
Nasirabad.	Deylali.	Ahmedabad.

G. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Poona, September 24, 1892.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, of KOOKI SHEETS for BARRACK and HOSPITAL BEDDING of European Troops under Tender Forms No. 98D, for one year from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, for the stations noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Commissariat-Storekeeper-General at Bombay up to 1 p.m., (local time), on the 15th December, 1892, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat-Storekeeper-General's Office at Bombay, which, as well as any information required regarding the Contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted: they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Cotton Sheets."

5. The Tender may be in part (the requirement for any particular station forming one article of requirement, but the term of contract must be as noted above, and the rate and average for the whole period. Government shall have the power to accept a Tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing; but in the event of the Tender being accepted in part only, and the Tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole Earnest-Money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with Earnest-Money in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bombay Currency Notes or Cash, or Treasury receipt for an amount equal to 2½ per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of one year's supply of the quantity of Sheets tendered for. Tenders without Earnest-Money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-Money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

8. A sample of the cloth to be supplied can be inspected at, or had for inspection on application from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office at Bombay.

MEMORANDUM OF STATIONS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1.

Poona.	Neemuch.	Jabalpur.
Satara.	Kurrachee.	Saugor.
Purandhar.	Hyderabad.	Pachmarhi.
Ahmednuggur.	Kamptí	Aden.
Mhow.	Sitabaldi.	Abu.
Indore.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.
Nasirabad.	Deylali.	

G. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Poona, September 24, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLICE ORDER.

AS THE DEWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person LETS OFF or THROWS any FIREWORKS on or near any public street, road, or thoroughfare he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 14th October, 1892.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the articles "BRAN IN BAGS" and "CASTOR SEED" will be re-tested for tonnage on TUESDAY, 25th October, 1892, at 11-30 A.M., in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee,

J. L. SYMONS,
Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 14th October, 1892.

TO LET, a very desirable House on Waudby ROAD, admirably adapted for a Club, Hotel, or a Chummery. It commands a charming view of Malabar Hill and an excellent position. Apply to

P. BYRAMJI,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 238,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS

OF VERY CHOICE AND RICH WINES,

PORTS, SHERRIES,

CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES

WHISKIES, BRANDIES,

PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
Voin Tula.	Old Dry Sherry.
Grand Romano.	Old Fruity Sherry.
	Florio Marsala.

FROM Rs. 18 TO Rs. 50 PER DOZ.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red)

FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.	Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer.	St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.	St. Marie.
Medoc.	

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.

Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.

Rs. 41 PER DOZ.

SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.

Rs. 25 AND Rs. 28 PER DOZ.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 23, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. R." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS." Rs. 15.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses sought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard: Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Knutts Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers-of-Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales.....‡ per cent.

Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody.....‡ „ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.

Rates of interest to be obtained on Application.

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BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES,

ELECTRIC BELLS,

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, BATTERIES, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS,

AND OTHER

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

THE COMPANY are prepared to undertake the ERECTION of TELEPHONE LINES and TELEPHONIC INSTALLATIONS for Native States, Corporations, Companies or Private Individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"VICTORIA" SOAPS.

TRADE MARK

BROWN { SEE WORD "VICTORIA" } WINDSOR.

WHITE { LONDON-PLYMOUTH } WINDSOR,

HONEY. { On Packet, Box and Tablet. } GLYCERINE

UNEQUALLED FOR THE SKIN.

INDISPENSABLE FOR { The BOUDOIR. The BATH. The LAVATORY. The HOUSEHOLD.

ASK FOR VICTORIA AND SEE

The WORD on the Packet or Box.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK, ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months (or, if sent by post to advance, Postage extra.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of the Government Notification, No. 7091, dated 16th December, 1830, Judicial Department, the ground to the North of the Cooperage will be reserved for the purposes of FOOT BALL Matches on MONDAY, the 10th WEDNESDAY, the 12th, THURSDAY the 13th and SATURDAY the 15th instant from 4-30 P. M, until the matches are over.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th October 1892.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on by the Undersigned JOINTLY with Mr. CAWASJEE EDULJEE PATELL under the name of PATELL SETT and Co., as proprietors of the Flour Mill, lately known as Bapty Mill, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent from the First October Instant.

KAVASJI MERWANJI SETT,
JEHANGIER PESTANJEE AYEM.

Bombay, 5th October, 1892.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, (BYCULLA) BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES formed for FRESH STUDENTS. Those who desire to attend are advised to make immediate application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 14th November, 1892.

Printed form showing the Time Table and other information can be obtained on application by letter to the PRINCIPAL at the Institute.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT SUIT No. 423 OF 1892.

NENSEY DEWJI and ANOTHER.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BAI GANGABAI, widow.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SALE of moveable property consisting of Casks of Dyeing Colour mentioned in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated 26th September, 1892, and advertised in this Paper under date the 12th instant, will be proceeded with at Chukla Street, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. This property is now on view.

For particulars *vide* the said Proclamation, dated 26th September, 1892.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. WADIA & GHANDY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 2A, Bazar Gate Street, on SATURDAY, the 15th October, 1892, at 2 P.M., to consider the advisability or otherwise of Voluntary Winding up of the Company under the provisions of the Indian Company's Act.

By Order,

ખદાણી જીવણદાસની કંપની.

i. e., KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1892.

KOLHAPUR AND S. M. C. AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1893 TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.

THE SHOW will be held on the 2nd February, 1893, and subsequent days, when Prizes, varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 125, will be awarded for the best Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Agricultural Implements, &c., exhibited under specified conditions. For Prospectus and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

R. R. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary, Chinchli Show.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MINERAL OILS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, Tenders for the SUPPLY of the following OILS during the year 1893, viz:—

240 tons of Mineral Oil for lubricating Carriage and Wagon Axles.

84 tons of non-corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.

Tenders must be made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and sent in accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

A sample of not less than 10 gallons of each oil to be sent in, to the Storekeeper's Office, for trial.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th October, 1892.

NOTICE.

RE ISAAC MATHER, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866. Notice is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING against the estate of ISAAC MATHER, late of Ahmednugger, a Permanent Way Inspector, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, who died at Aden, on the 6th day of July, 1892, and probate of whose Will, dated the 18th day of February, 1892, having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, was granted on the 8th day of October, 1892, to Mr. WILLIAM JENKINS, one of the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executor at the Engineering Workshop of the G. I. P. Railway Company, at Byculla, without the Fort, Bombay, or at the office of the Undersigned, situate at Standard Building, Hornby Row, within the said Fort within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands are required to pay their debts, or hand over such property, to the executor.—Dated the 7th Day of October, 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Attorneys for the Executor.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE KHARAS, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, deceased.

PURSUANT to "The Indian Succession Act 1865" and to "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, the deceased abovenamed (who for some years resided at Adjen and died at Bombay, aforesaid on or about the 29th day of August, 1888, and whose Will was proved by BAI RATANBAI, the widow, and MERWANJEE HORMUSJEE RUSTOMJEE KHARAS and JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE KHARAS, the sons of the said deceased, the sole Executors therein named on the 19th day of December, 1888, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executors at No. 89, Modowe Street, Fort, the office of the Undersigned their Solicitors, on or before the 15th day of November, now next ensuing, and NOTICE is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1892.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE HOTEL DE PARIS,

AT SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,

WILL BE OPEN

All the year round for Visitors and Boarders.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

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Situated in the Most Fashionable, Convenient, and Healthy Position in London,

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EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

MODERATE TARIFF.

MANAGER—

WALTER GOSDEN.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 250,000

RESERVE FUND.....£ 223,000

UNCALLED CAPITAL.....£1,750,000

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INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.

6 Months.....4 „ „

3 Months.....3 „ „

For shorter periods, terms on application.

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THE

POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands, and in many scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietor, Rochdale, England.

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FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 „ „	5	0	12 „ „	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

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6 Photos, small, our Invention.....Rs. 1 4

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Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure

ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. "is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of Dysentery and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating encouragement* in chronic cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gro Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant (*"Turnera Aphrodisiaca"*), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',

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BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

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We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

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KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the purity and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. I have especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they could not retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divn.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	9 pr. ct.	1,02½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartered Bank ..	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
China, Mercantile					
Ltd.	20,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	20,000	$125	all	41	432
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	60,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Shares	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{	1,000	200	200	10	202
		500	50	140	74	195
Back Bay Baths		500	50	50	12	40
Bidhan Pile		2,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers		6,625	200	185	18	42
Borar Oil Mills Co., Limited.		1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Piji Insurance		600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation		1,000	2,000	1,500	270	4,275
Do. New Issue.		500	375	225	67½	1065
Bombay Jute Mfg. Co., Ld.		1,250	100	100	ex div	2 85
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.		400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill		1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	885
Deccan Ice Co.		1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills		1,000	...	800	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.		1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.		300	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee & Surety						
Ship Assn		5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.		1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.		4,000	200	175	div 22½	2nixd
Kurrashee Landing		500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Iss Manufacturing Co.		3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marden & Co., Ld.		6,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80
Napier Road Co		2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	90
Napier Foundry		1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance		5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	18.
Oriental Loan		5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.		4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.		6,000	1,000	1,000	20	490
Prince of Wales Fireins.		250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,250
Royal Flour Mills		2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.		1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.		Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.		Pf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.		2,000	500	all	20	830
Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.		9,300	25	25	Re. 1	19

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	505
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	86
Bellary S & W. Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	503
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	550
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	730
Dhurumsey Mill	4,000	750	1	12½	880
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
General Mills Co. Ld.	5,638	100	100	50	457½
Lawji Mill	1,40	500	500	Rs. 20	640
Main Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	40 pr. ct.	660
Framjee Petit.	1,500	1,000	1,000	20	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	Nil.	Nil.	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	705
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	685
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000		1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	402½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	...	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Jafar Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jehangheer Mandlik Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½dd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	840
Julioo Mills Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500dd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khanderao Manfg. Co....	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makanjee		1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	300
Leopold		3,000	100	100	15 pr. ct.	183
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	35	705
Lakmidas Khimji Spinning & Weaving Co		1,000	1,000	50	1,125	dd
Madhavdas Mills		1,000	1,000	500	Rs. 100	
Mahalaxmee		650	1,000	Nil	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)		2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit		4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,327½
Mazagon		5,000	0	250	6	155
Moraji Goculdas		1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,000
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.		4,50	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills.		7,779	100	100	Nil.	105
National		500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
New Great Eastern		1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650 w.d.
Oriental		5,725	625	625	8 p. 12½	475
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)		743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,275
Queen Mills		800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700w.d.
Spin Mills		600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,140
Sassoon		1,500	1,000	1,000	0	1,400
Sholapore Mills		500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soonderdas		750	1,000	1,000	25	610
Southern India		1,000	500	500	Nil	250
Southern Mahratta		1,312	9	250	12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld.		2,500	250	250	12½	255
Star of India		1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills		3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	550
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.			1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills		5	1,000	1,000	25	2,300
Western India		1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Wadia Mills		4,000	1,000	1,000	...	710
Wellington Mill		900	1,000	1,000	...	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			Last half-yearly guar.		
G I P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. New Shares	£18	...	£ 18	...	do.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Cloning Co	100	600	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	00'1	1,100	90	980
Apollo	750	00'2	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	00'1	1,000	Nil.	300
Bombay Cotton Broch's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	130
Calaba	600	200	200	all	220
East India	500	2,883	1,880	20	325 w.d.
English Press Manfg. and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
Fort	400	25]	...	...	175
Federal Mills	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	590
French	300	600	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy.	450	600	500	50	1374
Ismail Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	525
Khangaum	240	450	450	33½	130
Mahindra and Mahindra Cotton Gin and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	85	515
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	984
Motisell Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	490
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	320
New Berar	1,200	600	600	Rs. 55	2224
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	137½
Prince of Wales Sailors' Sympathy Society)	160	500	500	...	425
Sailors' Home	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1, 00	25	1,480
Sind	400	2,000	750	33	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,095

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	15-1-6
Carolus	,,	235
Mexican Dollars	,,	227
Five Franc Pieces Gold	,,	315
Bar Silver	,,	106-8
Gold Leaf	,,	23-14
Bar Gold, English	,,	15-6
Bar Australian	,,	25-4
Bar Bombay	,,	25-4
Bar Pekin	,,	25-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	106½
Four-and-a-half per cent.	102 nom.
Municipal 5 percent. Debentures Loans	116
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Port Trust Bonds	101-3

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks ...	On demand	1s. 2 31-32d.
Do. do. ...	Telegraphic	1s. 2 15-16d.
Do. do. ...	3 Months' sight..	1s. 3 1-32d.
Do. do. ...	Do. do...	1s. 3 1-16d.
Do. do. ...	6 Do. do...	1s. 3 5-32d.
Credit ...	3 Do. do...	1s. 3 5-32d.
Do. ...	4 Do. do...	1s. 3 3-32d.
Do. ...	3 Do. do...	1s. 3 3-16d.
Do. ...	6 Do. do...	1s. 3 5-16d.
Do. ...	4 Do. do...	1/32d
Do. ...	6 Do. do...	1/32d
Do. ...	4 sight	100 1-16
Do. ...	6 days' do...	100
Do. ...	4 sight	100 3-32
Do. ...	6 days' do...	100
Do. ...	4 Do. do...	100
Do. ...	6 Do. do...	221

SOAP AND SULPHUR SOAP.—

...client—This essentially comfortable and beneficial in ... skin is sensitive, or has ... or sea ... able ... the ... or- ... and ... ...

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Kutch Mandvi Steam Navigation Company, 2 p.m.
Fort Press Company, 3 p.m.
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, 3-30 p.m.
Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, 3-30 p.m.
Football Tournament, 4-30 p.m.
Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi, Conversational Meeting, New High School, Hornby Road, 5 p. m.
Gymkhana Annual Sports Dinner, 8 p.m.
Concert, Seamen's Institute, 8-30 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, People's Free Reading Room, Lecture by Mr. Doolabhji Shamji Dhroor of Jamnugger, 8-30 p.m.
Frank Brown's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Cbilka (s), from Moulmein; and Nurani (s), Cardiff.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Naderi sailed yesterday for Jedda, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Naderi left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Iram left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Canton, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M., on Saturday, the 15th instant.

GRANT ROAD ROYAL THEATRE.—The Shahunagarwasi Dramatic Company will to-night perform Tratika, Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew, by Professor V. B. Kelkar, B.A., at 9 p.m.

THEFT OF A MUNICIPAL GAS LAMP.—Kunoo Balajee, a municipal lamp-lighter, has made a report to the police that a lamp from a lamp-post at Currey Road, was stolen on the night of the 12th instant.

THE VACATION JUDGE.—Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, the Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, will act as the Vacation Judge, during the ensuing October vacation. He will sit every Tuesday to dispose of urgent business only.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—The treasurer of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of a donation of Rs. 100 from Mr. Moolchand Hattesing, Karbari of Shah Allam, Ahmedabad, in aid of the funds of the Institution.

THE STRANGE MAHOMEDAN DEVOTEE.—The strange Mahomedan devotee, Shahadat Ally Shah, who arrived in Bombay a few days back, was removed yesterday morning from the Moosafarkhana to the house of Hajee Hasham Chotanee in Memonawada, with a view of exhibiting him to the public.

ACCIDENTAL OPIUM-POISONING.—Yesterday evening, Ramjee Bhormuji, a child, about two years of age, was admitted into the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, in an unconscious state. The child's father placed a small bag containing opium in his room, and went out. The child found the box and took some opium from it and swallowed it. The child is lying in the Hospital in a precarious state.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade, on to-day this evening :—

Retreat.	
March from Tannhauser	Wagner.
Overture	Pauer Vad Dicter ..... Suppe.
Valse	Venus Reigen ..... Gungl.
Galop	Willkommen ..... Kluss.
Selection	La Sonnambula ..... Bellini.
Quadrille	La Grande Duchesse ..... Strauss.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.	

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.—Gunga, a Hindoo woman, residing at Poputwady, Bhaleshwar, reports that, on Thursday afternoon, during her absence from home, being engaged at the High Court, her house was entered into, the door being opened by means of a duplicate key, and gold ornaments and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 1,750, were stolen from a cupboard in her room. She suspects a tenant in the same house, who resides on the third floor.

A BAFFLED BURGLAR.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Robertson arraigned one Babaji, on a charge of attempting to commit housebreaking and the theft of a padlock, the property of Gunnu Luxuman, living at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim. The complainant, as usual, locked up his room, and went to work in a mill at Parel. At about 1 o'clock in the afternoon the accused came there, and was shocked off the padlock from the complainant's room. See koo, a woman, residing in an adjoining room, heard some noise, and came out, when the accused effected his escape. He was then followed by another neighbour and arrested, when he threw the padlock in a well. The accused stated that he broke the lock of complainant's door in the day-time in order to commit theft, the room as saw him, and he ran away but was soon caught. He threw away the lock in a well. The Magistrate, upon the evidence, convicted the accused of the theft of a padlock, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PARSEE SWINDLER.—The Police Commissioner has received certain information from a European gentleman, living at Parel, that for some time past, a Parsee has been visiting the bungalows of several Europeans in the suburbs of Parel, Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill, with large trays of country sweetmeats, representing them to be the presents from a certain Parsee gentleman in honour of the approaching nuptials of his son. The Parsee further gave them to understand that it was customary among his community to send such presents on such occasions, and that the man who brought them should get a good *chaymoon*. Under these false representations the swindler obtained, on Wednesday last, a sum of Rs. 5 from the European gentleman, living at Parel, and Rs. 2 from a lady at Malabar Hill. On enquiries being made, the European learnt from the Parsee, who was alleged to have sent him the present, that there was no approaching nuptials in his family, and that the Parsee swindler is utterly unknown to him. The European gentleman states that he could easily identify the man if he saw him, but he could not give a better description of him beyond saying that the Parsee was a tall, dark-complexioned, gentlemanly-looking man.

FIRE AT TARDEO.—Yesterday, at about 11-20 a. m., a fire-broke out in a room of a *chawl*, situated between the Tardeo Bridge and Arthur Road, which destroyed the whole range of rooms composing the *chawl*. The fire brigade, accompanied by Mr. Superintendent McDermott and Inspector Moore, of the D Division, was promptly on the spot, and soon extinguished the flames, and their speedy arrival and effective action were mainly instrumental in saving the other range of buildings only about two yards apart, from taking fire. The *chawl* is owned by a Bania, named Thakuram Jugjeewandas, and was tenanted by the operatives of the three neighbouring mills, the Oriental, Spring, and Soonderdas, the Shivaji Peth, and the Jivraj Baloo, who were all at their work at the time, and thus lost most of their belongings. The owner estimates the damages to his property at between five and six thousand rupees. The fire is alleged to have originated from the near end room of the *chawl* in which one of the tenants is said to have left the fire with which he had cooked his morning meal still burning when he left for his work, and some dried toddy-palm leaves, lying in close near by, caught fire and set the rafters alight, which speedily communicated the fire to the adjoining rooms. Four engines of the fire-brigade were at the scene of the fire soon after the alarm was given, but two only were called into requisition, and right-well did they do their duty, for in less than three-quarters of an hour sparks and smoke were seen no more. No lives were lost.

THE ORIENTAL WEAVING AND SPINNING MILLS.

THE strike of the operatives belonging to the weaving department of the above mills, at Tardeo, still continues, the majority of the old hands still declining to return to work. The manager is filling their places gradually, and says that signs are not wanting to indicate that old hands are desirous of returning to work. At present 350 looms are working, mostly with new hands, though a number of the strikers are said to be among them.

RUGBY FOOT-BALL TOURNAMENT.

THE "final" in the Rugby Foot-ball competition will be played to-day, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the South Wales Borderers. The Gymkhana team will be the same as that played, on Thursday, against the Yorkshire Regiment.

The Gymkhana dinner will be held in the Pavilion, at 8 p.m.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mrs J Moston, England.		Mr J Neilson,	Bombay.
Mr & Mrs Moston, C S, Jhansi		Mrs J Neilson,	do.
*Revd H King, Poona		Mr W King, E Lancs Regt,	Bombay.
Karachi.			
*Mrs J L Reuss, England.		Lt F W Webber, R Lancs Regt,	Bombay.
*Mr Seymour Keay, 3/4 P,		Mr F Wood,	Bombay.
England.		Mr C M Cockcraft, S C,	do.
*Col G Crawley, England.		Mr M Broslaur,	do.
*Col E Hancock,	do.	Mr C L Prendon,	do.
*Mr L Hahnu,	do.	Mr F P Pickard, R I M	do.
*Mr and Mrs D LaTouche,		Mr D D Mackie,	do.
England.		Mr H J Miles,	do.
Mrs F Brokiesby, England.		Captn L Mathias, S C	do.
Miss L Green,	do.	Mr J E Robinson,	do.
Mr W J Nobels, Poona.		Mr W F Hamilton,	do.
Lieut W Auchincloss, Belgaum.		Mr J M Heyn,	do.
Mr Fairlen Taylor.		M J Fimis, Manc Regt	do.
Mr R C H Barnard, Poona.		Mr W H Marks,	do.
*Mr and Mrs W Home.		Mr P Lovett,	do.
Malwa.		Mr A Halmon,	do.
*Miss G S Smith, Malwa.		Mr S Kiddle, Sr	do.
Mr W Coen, Dharwar.		Mr J M Anderson.	do.
Capt G M Manera, Mangalore.		Dr M Barnhart, M D	do.
Mr R T Middleton, Bombay.		Mr T Anderson, R I M	do.
Mr C Nordlinger,	do.	Miss L O'Shea,	do.
Mr H Heberlein,	do.	Mr C E O'Shea,	do.
Mr R W L Tooss,	do.	Mr J J Gazdur, B L	do.

* Residents left during the week marked*

HOME RENTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills up to Oct. 10, 1892 :—

		£
Amount to be remitted during	1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from April 1, 1892, to	Oct. 8, 1892...	8,669,300
Balance to be remitted from Oct. 9, 1892, to March 31, 1893		8,330,700

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY'S SUIT.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY VS. A. F. SOUNDY.

THIS was a suit in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages for certain statements made by the defendant in a letter published by him in the newspapers, and for an order restraining the defendant from libelling them in their business. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. A. G. Crisp was further cross-examined by Mr. Anderson.

White leprosy you will admit is a loathsome disease?—I do not consider it loathsome.

You would not mind sitting on the same bench with five white lepers?—Not at all.

And then I take it there is no rule by which persons suffering from white leprosy are put off the cars?—No, certainly not.

Nor as to their being put in a certain part of the cars where objections are made?—No.

Now, as regards your ticket inspection; you will admit it is an annoyance to passengers?—No; we have complaints about the inspectors, but very few.

Then I presume the Company will be glad to do away with the examination?

The Judge: There is nothing defamatory in the nuisance of ticket examination.

Mr. Inverarity: We only complain about the question as relating to leprosy.

Mr. Anderson: The inspectors have to take the tickets in their hands to examine them?—Not very often; but sometimes they do so.

Do you say it is untrue that persons with loathsome diseases and sore eyes travel by the cars?—I say it is untrue that they are allowed to travel by the cars.

But do they travel?—No, they are turned out.

Do you say it is not the case for persons with filthy rags to travel in the cars?—When they are noticed, they are turned out.

Should be turned out, you mean?—I understand they are turned out.

And you say that persons with no clothing are turned out of the cars?—Yes.

How do you know that?—Because I have never seen them.

And sick persons coming out from hospitals are not allowed to travel?—Sick persons coming out from hospitals and dispensaries are allowed to travel, but they are not persons with loathsome diseases.

Do you trust your rules being carried out by your inspectors and conductors?—Yes; in a great measure.

I suppose the conductor of the car is the person primarily responsible for seeing that the rules are carried out?—Yes.

What is a conductor's pay?—They are paid by the trip; but receive their wages monthly. On an average they earn about Rs. 25 a month.

You may take it they are all natives or Eurasians in a poor way of life?—That is true; but we do not employ Eurasians. We employ 35 inspectors, the chief of whom gets Rs. 125 a month, and the others from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. They are all natives.

Mr. Soundy replied to your letter in the newspapers on the 28th April?—Yes. It was sent to the "Times of India."

Mr. Anderson read the letter in which Mr. Soundy said he did not want to question whether the witness had a "normal amount of brains" or not; and mentioned an incident where Mr. Crisp had previously threatened to "walk him off to the Police court."

Mr. Anderson: Do you remember that incident, Mr Crisp?—Yes.

And did you threaten to "walk him off to the Police Court?"—No; but I threatened him with proceedings if he did not show his ticket.

And did he not complain about the inspector, as the latter wanted to handle his ticket, which he only wished to show?—No; the inspector first came to me and said Mr. Soundy refused to show his ticket; and when I went to the car, I found Mr. Soundy in an excited state, and he refused to show his ticket at all.

Did not Mr. Soundy say he did not want the inspector to handle the ticket, but only to look at it?—Yes; I think something of that sort. It was a long time ago.

And for that reason you threatened to take proceedings against him?—No; he refused to hand over his ticket in accordance with the rules.

Mr. Soundy, you say, was very excited. May I take it that you were also excited, Mr. Crisp?—No; I was not. (Laughter.)

And as a matter of fact, you know that no reply was sent to Mr. Soundy's letter about the man with no fingers?—It was not addressed to me, and I did not reply.

But it was addressed to the Company, and you must know something about it?—It was not replied to.

He has made other complaints, has he not?—Now these letters come to you as a rule before they are replied to, and you are responsible for an answer being sent or not?—Yes.

And is this letter of yours of the 27th April a fair sample of your replies. Is there anything peculiar about it?—I have adopted Mr. Soundy's style: that is all.

And that is not your usual style?—No.

And if that is in Mr. Soundy's style what do you suggest?—That Mr. Soundy had leprosy on the brain. (A laugh.)

Anything else?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity: I have no objection to persons addressing complaints to the Company.

Mr. Inverarity here read the defendant's letter regarding his complaint about an inspector, who, he said, was suffering from leprosy, handling his ticket.

Mr. Inverarity: When an inspector boards a car, does he, as a rule, go upstairs on one side?—Yes.

And can he see the tickets of the passengers sitting on the other side of the car?—Not; unless he is a very far-sighted man.

And if a passenger will not hand him his ticket, the inspector has to go round to see it?—Yes.

When there was the dispute between Mr. Soundy and the inspector, what did you see when you came on the scene?—I found the car full of passengers.

You have been asked if Mr. Soundy has not been one of the best customers of the Company. Who do you consider to be the most troublesome customer?—I should say Mr. Soundy, from the number of letters he has written to me. We have inspectors to inspect the inspectors. I have also a European assistant under me and go over the lines, about 13 miles, once or twice a day. Besides the 35 inspectors we have six inspecting starters.

Mr. Cawright Remington, examined by Mr. Inverarity: I am the managing director of the Company. The tramway receipts have generally shown a progressive increase. The average monthly increase in passengers for the present year has been 97,000. That is much above the corresponding twelve months of the preceding year of the excess passengers carried every month over the same length of line.

And during the two months immediately following Mr. Soundy's letter being published, did the excess average fall?—Yes.

What was the excess average during May and June 1892?—47,300.

Can you assign any cause for that fall?—No.

And after June, did the average again go up to the normal figure?—Yes.

And how do you account for the fall?—It was due to Mr. Soundy's letter.

And in your opinion, are the statements in the letter calculated to deter the public from travelling on the tramway?

Mr. Russell objected to the question.

The Judge: It is a matter of opinion, and as such is not evidence. It is a matter for an expert.

Mr. Inverarity: The witness is an expert.

The Judge:—I don't think I can allow the question.

Mr. Inverarity: And there is nothing else to account for the fall in May and June 1892?—No.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Russell.

Mr. Russell: You say in your plaint that great loss and damage will occur to the Company from the increase in the conductors. How many conductors were aware of them. Since the suit was instituted, I have known a man who had white leprosy put off the car. I think the conductor knew I was on the car. The conductor told the man to "neechal jao." The car was not crowded. I called the conductor, and asked him why he had put the man off the car. The inspector at Boree Bunder told me white lepers were allowed on the car; and I wanted to know why the man was put off. He did not say the man had been told to come by the next car, as the car was full. He did not appear to be afraid of me. (A laugh.) The child with the sore was about 5 or 6 years old. The sore went all round the leg. Until I had travelled half way down Abdul Rahman Street, I did not know if the conductor saw the child. I call persons wearing dhoturs and clothes round their shoulders to be indecently dressed.

In fact you object to the poorer classes travelling by the tramway?—No, I do not object if they are clean. The naked body of a man with a dhoter and a cloth over his shoulders is indecent. I did not call the attention of the conductor to it. It is no use complaining to anyone. I generally change my seat.

Do you insist on every one wearing trousers?—No. (Laughter.) I never object to show my ticket. I have counted six inspectors between the Fort and Byculla, and I think the line is very well inspected. Supposing an inspector could not read well, and wished to take the ticket from my hands, then I object. I know nothing about the rules.

Did you take the trouble to read the rules before you wrote to the papers?—No.

Had you the rules in your possession at the time?—No. When I saw Mr. Crisp's letter I made enquiries of Dr. MacEvoy, my medical attendent, as to whether leucoderma was infectious. He said that in some cases white leprosy was infectious.

Would you be surprised to hear that Dr. MacEvoy told Mr. Crisp that leucoderma was not infectious?—No. I have mentioned several lepers. Some volunteered their statements, and others I met on the cars. Their names are Mrs. Hannay, Jehangir Ardasir Bhajiwalla, Sorabjee Rustomjee Toddywalla, and Furdoonjee Hormusjee Shroff. I cannot say whether the conditions of these persons to be lepers or not. I did not call the conductors' attention to them.

Other persons have agreed to pay your costs in this suit?—Not that I have heard of.

Have they not subscribed?—No.

Or promised to do so?—No.

Mr. Inverarity: Then you have not got much public support?

Witness to Mr. Russell: I found out Mrs. Hannay's address about three weeks ago. I am well known on the line.

Mrs. Mary Hannay, a Euronean, residing at the Leper Hospital at Trombay, said she used, when she lived at Parel, to travel by the tram-cars. This year she travelled four times, last year once, and before that several times. No objection was made by any one to her travelling on the cars. She took her ticket in the usual way and sat among the passengers.

In cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, witness said she wore a thick veil over her face when travelling by the cars with the object of concealing her face. She also wore gloves and carried a shawl. No one seemed to take any notice of her, and she did not speak to any of the passengers.

Jehangir Ardasir Bhajiwalla said he had been a leper for about 12 years, and formerly used to travel by the tram cars. He ceased doing so about six months ago. He had used the cars very often during the day. None of the official objected. He had not travelled lately, because he read in the papers that there was an objection to lepers travelling.

In cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, witness said his face, neck, hands, and arms were affected. He had sores on his face and arms, and still had small ones. No one objected to his travelling on the cars, and no notice was taken of him.

Sorabjee Rustomjee Toddywalla, a leper, said he had travelled very frequently by the tram cars, when none of the Company's officials objected to his doing so.

In cross-examination, witness said he was in perfectly good health and had no sores. His skin was discoloured with leprosy. He went about among the people of his community and visited the fire-temple.

Furdoonjee Hormusjee, a retired merchant, was suffering from white leprosy. He had been married once, but was now a single man. (Laughter.) He travelled frequently on the tram-cars.

Have you saved any of the tickets?—I had done so, but I heard the lotteries were "all humbug," so I destroyed them. (Laughter.) The officers of the Company are so proud that they would not stop the tram cars for passengers. (Laughter.)

Mr. Inverarity: That is another libel on the company. (A Laugh.)

Witness, continuing, said he had no sores about him. Since his disfigurement he had ceased going among his countrymen. He was in business in the Straits Settlements, and in coming to Bombay he speculated and lost his money during the share mania.

Mr. W. J. Farrow, of Messrs. Swift and Farrow, accountants, said he had frequently seen persons suffering from leprosy in the tram cars. The last occasion was on the 15th of this month. Witness was some time ago honorary secretary of the Alibless Lepers' Home for nearly two years. The man he saw on the 15th inst. had his face and hands swollen with leprosy, and limped when he got on the car. No objection was made to his getting on the car by the Company's servants. He was not sufficiently advanced in the disease to be objectionable. Witness had seen lepers getting on and off tram cars without any notice being taken of them. They were not very far advanced in disease. He had seen persons suffering from small-pox riding in the cars; and sick persons who were too ill to get in or out of the cars without assistance. Witness had complained about persons travelling with dirty clothes. Several of the passengers were indecently clothed, wrapped up in dirty shirts and blankets.

Mr. Michael Tighe, keeper of the pound at Kennedy Railway Bridge, and Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy Banajee gave corroborative evidence, and the Court adj

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specifics for all Bilious Affections

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. G. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious." &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Chemist, Xenos W. Works :—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge, Tezpur, Gothkara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, a Lady Resident :—"Sent for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—"It is really a crying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. K. D. MALVI AND Co., Dentist, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS.—A large and select assortment of the newest designs in Ladies and Gentlemen's English-made Chains in every style and pattern. Ladies' Albert Chains from Rs. 12. Princess Chains from Rs. 3. Gentlemen's single and double Alberts from Rs. 50. MACKIE and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TENTS of various kinds FOR HIRE. Orders are now registered. Double and Single Pole, Rowries, Shamianas, Pails, Stables, Bichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

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ONLY Re. 1-4 Per Bottle.—Atkinson's Moss Rose, Damask Rose, Jasmin, Jockey Club, Violet, Sweet Briar, Lily of the Valley, Patchouli, &c. White Rose in 4 and 8 oz. Bottles, Lundborg's Edina, Tally-Ho, and Mercchiel Nisi Rose, Rs. 12 per Bottle.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Toilet Requisites.

ORDERS EXECUTED for Copies, and Photo Negatives taken by P. Vuccino, SOLD, Apply MANECK & Co., Photo Artists, late of P. Vuccino, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

TO LET.—TOP FLOOR, BOMBAY TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY: Nice, Airy Clean Quarters. Rent Rs. 100. Apply on Premise to A. H. AXFORD, Supdt.

TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, LARGE COMFORTABLE HOUSE, 8 Bed and 4 Sitting Rooms, Room suitable for Billiard Room, Conservatory, large grounds, &c. For particulars apply Lt.-Col BRIDGEWATER, Breoh Holme, Hampton Hill, Middlesex, or Lt. BREWSTER, R. A., Bolaram.

LOST.—A SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 1079, of the Manekji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld. All persons are cautioned against the use of it in any manner. JAMNABHOY BHAGUBHOY.

OUR New Improved Celestinas are now sold by Easy Hire Purchase System, 6 monthly payments of Rs. 15 each.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Almost new COTTAGE PIANO, in good order. Apply BALIWALLA, Novelty Theatre.

FOR SALE.—THEATRICAL COSTUMES of style to suit Shakespear's Plays, made by the Noted Aster Milan.

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ESTHER EDWARDS.
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 18th September 1892.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 14.

THE increased activity in Exports, noticed in our last report, was not sustained thereafter, and, in presence of the holiday feeling which has begun to prevail in anticipation of the native New Year festival which falls next week, business generally has been quiet again. Purchases of ready Cotton, and contracts for the new crop (which is now maturing in favourable weather) by exporters, have been upon a comparatively small scale, and arrival rates have sensibly declined; while the Mills, whose purchases have been confined to ready stuff, have been buyers to a very limited extent. Wheat and Seeds have been in but moderate request for export during the greater part of the week; though latterly both markets have become firm again, and prices have advanced somewhat. Rates of Exchange have continued to harden in a generally firm market, and we quote an advance of 9-32d. in Bank Bills and of 1d. in Credits since last Friday evening. Government Paper has risen materially on the whole Four per Cents being 13-16 higher than they were a week ago. Freights closed quieter, shippers offering lower rates, while holders of tonnage demand an advance on last mail's level. The Import Market has remained firm in sympathy with Manchester; and in a few instances some little advance has been established in prices of staple goods.

MONEY.—Very little movement, in any direction during last week, was disclosed by the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, issued on Monday, which showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of 4¼ lakhs, making the figures 361¾ lakhs. As might have been expected, a portion of the previous week's heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits found their way back to coffers of the Bank, and, notwithstanding an increase in Loans and Bills Discounted rather greater, in the aggregate, than had occurred in the week preceding, a net falling-off in the trade demand to the extent of nearly three lakhs would have caused some addition to the Cash Balance, but for a material decrease in Government Deposits. With the *Dewali* holidays now near at hand, the demand for Money does not seem likely to increase; but, thereafter, the coming Cotton crop will be beginning to require financial attention, and some expansion of monetary requirements may well be looked for in that direction. Meantime 3 per cent. remains the Bank's minimum, no change having been made in rates at the board meeting yesterday.

EXCHANGE, in presence of higher quotations for Silver received by wire, opened firm at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅝d. for Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day, with, however, little or no enquiry for remittance in any position, though 1-32d. to 1-16d. was obtainable for the new year. For Credits, the opening rates were 1s. 2 7-8d. for October delivery; 1s. 2 29-32d. for November, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for December, for three months' sight Bills, at which a fair amount was placed, the feeling was the close having been somewhat firmer. The rates at opening on Tuesday were again 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅝d. for Demand, with one seller of the former at the latter rate, at which a moderate amount was taken. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 29-32d. was the rate quoted for October delivery, and at this rate also a moderate amount was placed; but business both ways was limited, and the market closed quiet. The feeling on Wednesday was steady, Bank remittance having been quoted at 1s. 2⅝d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 25-32d. for Demand throughout the day, a fair amount having been placed thereat. A fair supply of Merchants' Paper came out at 1s. 2 29-32d. for October delivery; 1s. 2 15-16d. for November; 1s. 2 31-32d. for December, 1s. 3d. for January-February, 1893; and 1-32d. higher further on; and later on the Banks raised their buying rates 1-32d. all round. Yesterday, the market opened firm, at 1s. 2 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 13-16d. for Demand; and at 1s. 2 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a few Bills having been placed at the last-named rate for October delivery, and the rate was then raised 1-32d. ready and forward. For Bank remittance also 1-32d. higher was also accepted for Telegraphic and Demand. This morning the market opened firm again at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3⅛d. for three months' sight Credits. In the absence of inquiry for remittance the Banks' drawing rates were put up 1-32d.; rates for Credits also advanced to the same extent, and the market closed quiet but steady, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Do. 4 do.	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 8-32d.	"
Documents 3 do.	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·50½	"
Do. 6 do.	1·60½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm and advancing on last mail-day, and Fours were ½ to 9-16 per cent. higher than they closed on the previous evening. 106 5-16 was quoted for Money, and 106 for Account until near the close; but the market left off a little easier at 1-16 per cent. below these rates, 102, nominal, was still quoted for 4½ per Cents. There was a firm feeling at opening on Monday, and early business was booked in Fours for the Account at 106; but as the day advanced, the tone became weaker, and 106⅛ was quoted for cash, and 105 15-16 for the next settlement. At closing, however, a firmer feeling prevailed again, and the market left off 1-16 per cent. better for Fours. On Tuesday, the market was quiet and weak, and rates for Fours receded about 3-16 per cent. from Monday evening's level, say, to 106, for cash; and 105 13-16 for the settlement at the end of this month; 105½ having been quoted for the November account. A firm feeling prevailed on the morning of the following day, and business was booked in Fours, for Account, at 105 15-16, and subsequently, at 106, after which a weaker feeling set in, and as low as 105⅞ was done for the settlement. Before the close, however, the market rallied and closed firm at 106 3-16 for Fours for cash; and 106 for the end of the month. Yesterday the market was firm at a material advance in rates for Fours, Bargains were booked in the morning for the next settling day at 106⅜, and thereafter, at 106 5-16, at which the market left off, with the Money price 106½. The market has fluctuated a little to-day, but closed firm at 106⅜ for Fours for Money, and 106 5-16 for Account; 4½ per Cents being still called 102, nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ¼ lower, at 116. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 104¼.

SHARES have been very quiet throughout the week, little business having been done on any line, and hardly any movement in prices having taken place. Perhaps Cotton Press shares, in view of the approaching commencement of the Cotton harvest in the most forward districts, have attracted more attention than any other scrip, and we note an advance, compared with our quotations of a week ago, of Rs. 15 in Volkarts; of Rs. 20 in Munmar; of Rs. 10 each in Mofussil and Mercantile; and of Rs. 5 in New Indian. In Cotton Mill shares, making the same comparison, there has been an advance of Rs. 40 in Sholapore; of Rs. 20 in Swadeshi; of Rs. 15 in Ripon; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Oriental, and Sunderdas; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit; and of Rs. 2½ each in Empress and Southern Mahratta. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour Mill are Rs. 5 higher; Treacher and Co. have advanced to the same extent; Port Canning are Rs. 2½ lower. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 6 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A moderately fair demand has been felt for staple *Grey Goods* during the past week at full rates. Owing to the firmness of the Manchester market, holders of stocks here have again tried to establish a small advance in prices, and in a few instances they have partially succeeded, and rates generally tend in sellers' favour. For *Bleached Goods* there has been an increasing inquiry as fully current rates. *Purkey Red, Dyed*, and *Printed Goods* have been quiet but steady at last mail's quotations. There have been buyers of *Locally-made* Zanzibar goods at full rates; and an improved general demand has been apparent. The week's Clearances of *Imported* Goods are estimated at 3,800 packages; those of *Local* at 2,000 bales.

Yarns.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been steady at last mail's quotations, business having been upon a moderate scale. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China, for the fortnight, aggregated 25,000 bales, with Exchange at Hongkong at Rs. 227½, which news is considered here to be very encouraging, and has led to a considerable business in a few days; and an advance of ⅛ to 3-16 anna per lb. has taken place from the lowest point touched a few weeks ago. The sales here for the week are estimated at about 8,000 bales, and the market closed with an active enquiry for the China Market, continuing at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule, As.	4¼	to 4¾	per lb.
"	... " 10s " "	4⅜	" 4¾	"
"	... " 10s " "	4½	" 5⅛	"
"	... " 12s " "	4⅝	" 5⅛	"
"	... " 16s " "	5¼	" 5⅝	"
"	... " 20s " "	5⅜	" 5⅞	"
"	... " 24s " "	6½	" 6¾	"
"	... " 30s " "	6⅝	" 7	"
"	... " 40s " "	8	" 84	"

METALS.—A decline of 8 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper* during the week, with a small business passing, and in a quiet market. *Yellow Metal* has also been quiet, with little business doing; and prices have receded 12 annas per cwt. *Iron* is steady at last mail's rates, and a moderate enquiry has been felt throughout the week.

COAL is easy at the moment; but the course of the market is uncertain. Business has been done during the week at Rs. 16½ to Rs. 16 per ton for Powell's Duffryn; and at Rs. 16 to Rs. 15¼ per ton for Davison's West Hartley, for December-January shipment, we quote alongside as follows:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 15¼ per ton.
West do.	" 16 "
Australian	" 17 "
Cardiff	" 17 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Last week closed with but a slight demand for this staple from exporters, and less from the Mills; while the rates for forward contracts in Cotton of the new crop receded Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. During the present week, the tone of the market has been generally quiet, with only a small business passing both for export and local consumption; and prices for new Cotton to arrive after recovering Re. 1 per candy on Monday, declined on the following day Re. 1 to Rs. 2, and again to the same extent yesterday, rates for old stuff remaining as before. The purchases by exporters (including contracts in Oomra descriptions of the new crop, for January-February delivery) sum up about 7,500 bales of Oomras and Dhollera-Bhownugger; local spinners having taken some 3,500 bales of Oomra Kinds, Dhollera and Bhownugger, Tinnevally, and Bengals—all old stuff from stock. The market closed quiet this evening, with forward contract prices Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 lower than they ruled a week ago, and others unchanged.

Bright, no sign of rain was the tenor of the telegrams received on Monday from the Cotton-growing districts; and as no further rain had fallen over any portion of the Cotton area since the middle of the previous week, crop prospects had continued to improve. In the Bengal circle, the plants were showing bolls at Agra, which were rapidly ripening at Beawar, where, however, the dewfall was insufficient; while at Cawnpore the crop was ready for picking. At Nagpore, in the Oomra circle, the Cotton crop was excellent, according to Monday's reports; at Khangaum, and Barsee, in the same circle, the plants were ready for picking in parts; and at Julgaum, the bolls on the plants were rapidly ripening. The outturn of the crop, in the Dhollia district is estimated at 75 per cent. At Broach, the plants were flourishing in seasonable weather; as they also were at Wadwan, parts of the Dhollera district, and at Bhownugger, in the Dhollera circle, the crop having a healthy appearance at Wadhwan.

Yesterday's advices by wire confirmed the favourable news received at the beginning of the week as to the seasonable weather and the improvement of the Cotton crop generally under its influence, no more rain having fallen anywhere meantime. The plants were ready for picking at Cawnpore and Beawar, in the Bengal circle, and picking had partially commenced at Khangaum, Barsee, and Dhulia, in the Oomra circle; while in other parts of these circles the plants were showing bolls rapidly ripening.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Khandeish, Fully Good	Rs.	178—17 32d.
Dholleras Fully Good	"	178—17 32d.
Do. Good	"	172—3 7-16d.
Bolatee, Fine	"	189—3 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good New.	"	171—3 15-32d.
Broach Fine (March)	"	213—4 7-32d.
Do. Good "	"	206—4 3-32d.
Bengal Fine " Jan.	"	175—3½d.
Do. Fully Good "	"	163—3 5-16d.
Do. Good "	"	160—3 7-32d.
Dholleras Fine " May	"	196—3 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good "	"	186—3 11-16d.
Do. Good "	"	175—3 9-16d.
Khandeish Fully Good Jan.	"	181—3 21-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
For the week	4,091	10,378	4,231
From 1st Jan. to 13th Oct.	1,620,299	1,829,573	1,899,237
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	12,021	2,854	390
From 1st Jan. to 1 th Oct	874,259	993,004	1,378,323
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	533	6,910	620
From 1st Jan. to 13th Oct	145,857	135,420	62,033

WHEAT.—A moderate export business on the basis of previous rates, and in a steady market, was done in this staple until yesterday, when the feeling became firm, and prices advanced ½ to 1 anna per cwt. without, however, any marked increase in transactions taking place.

SEEDS.—Both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* declined in value to the extent of one anna per cwt. at the beginning of the week, and the market thereafter remained steady with a moderate amount of business passing; but yesterday a much better enquiry from shippers set in, and a large business was done in a strong market, prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* advancing ½ to 2 annas per cwt., other kinds being unchanged in value. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-14-6 to Rs. 8-1-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Gusarat	" 7-8-0 to " 7-10-0 "
" " Cawnpore	" 7-0-0 to " 7-3-0 "
" Red	" 6-10-0 to " 6-13-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890 cwts.
Wheat for the week	95,318	155,485	41,405
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th October	9,117,205	12,329,881	5,055,271
Linseed for the week	42,932	15,395	31,187
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th October	3,558,514	4,409,417	2,150,544
Rapeseed for the week	46,671	8,849	451
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th October	1,483,776	1,374,982	889,007
Gingellyseed for the week	18,978	4,052	14,634
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th October	897,988	978,511	716,936

The Clearances of Wheat and Seed to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	138,670	99,594	10,986
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th October	8,614,148	10,945,010	3,935,112
Linseed for the week	18,284	17,731	10,856
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th October	3,439,190	4,177,731	1,980,316
Rapeseed for the week	78,434	38,037	.....
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th October	1,354,770	1,303,856	710,222
Gingellyseed for the week	1,719	...	4,216
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th October	948,726	1,025,923	848,039

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Diagrowetschensic and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.
Saigon-Bangkok line right.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Mauritius and Madagascar Mail closes at Durban at or about 8 a.m. on Saturday, 15th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th October, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	10	29 p.m.	23	48
Teheran	14	1	11 p.m.	..	47
Indo-European	14	2	55 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 14th October, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	41	..	1
" Kurrachee	...	16	...	1
" Madras	...	20	...	1

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MORE INSUBORDINATION IN THE ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The saddles and harness of the thirteenth Company of the Army Service Corps, stationed at Portsmouth, have been cut, and the Company has in consequence been confined to barracks pending an enquiry into the matter.

ARREST OF AN ANARCHIST IN LONDON.

The French Anarchist, M. Francois, author of the explosion, which took place at the Cafe Very on the Boulevard Magenta, Paris, in April last, when M. Very was killed, was arrested last evening in London by the police after a most desperate struggle.

STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

A meeting representing thirty thousand cotton operatives was held at Oldham yesterday, at which the proposed reduction of wages by the masters was rejected.

The operatives of other towns have resolved to contribute towards the support of the strike.

THE LONDON UNEMPLOYED.

A Manifesto has been issued by the Committee of the unemployed, which urges the unemployed to join the Lord Mayor's procession in thousands on the 9th November, and afterwards to meet in Trafalgar Square.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana, with the outward English mails of the 7th instant, left here at 8 p.m., to-day.

ADEN, Oct. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay, with the homeward mails of the 8th instant, arrived here at 2-30 a.m., to-day.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A COUNTER-PETITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

A counter-memorial to that of the Indian Currency Association is being circulated in the town for signature. The movements of the canvassers are being kept as secret as possible.

THE ULWAR MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLHABAD, Oct. 14.

Major Ramchander's correct plea in the Ulwar murder case is that whereas he belonged to a Council without definite laws the court was trying the case under British law. The Maharaja ordered Kunj Behari Lal's death, therefore the accused was guilty of no offence. On Thursday the three members of Council were called by the defence; they stated in answer to question that in all cases the final orders rested with the Maharaja, who administered punishments, and delivered decisions according to custom, precedents, and justice. His word was final, and he could do as he liked. One member on being asked in cross-examination if he would consider himself bound to obey an order to wage war against another State, said that he would. When asked whether in his opinion the Maharaja could have hanged a subject without any inquiry or trial, he answered, "certainly, he had such power." The punishment in the State for murder ordinarily was death or life-imprisonment. Witness thought that the signature on the letters resembled that of the youth, who used to read and write for the Maharaja. He deposed to the letters being written by the Maharaja. Witness was related to Ramchunder. The Maharaja disliked Kunj Behari Lal very much, and ordered his servants not to salaam him. The youth when asked if he could imitate the Maharaja's signature, said "yes," and on being given a paper and pen he immediately produced half-a-dozen initial signatures of the Maharaja.

THE CHIN TROUBLES.

News from Fort White states that the Burma Civil Police in that neighbourhood have joined the Siyin Chins now in revolt. The southern tribes about Haka still remain quiet.

A NEW DESIGNATION TO A REGIMENT.

The 33rd Bengal Infantry are in future to be known as the 33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

Military Department.—The following Officers have been admitted to the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Molyneux, 19th Bengal Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Carden, 15th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant Moore, 26th Madras Infantry, Second-Lieutenant Lawrenson, 6th Madras Infantry, and Second Lieutenant Hawks, 19th Madras Infantry.

The following Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Lieutenant Cardew, 10th Bengal Lancers, one year; Major Webb, for one year; Colonel Scott, 13th Bengal Lancers, for one year; Major [illegible]chman, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year; [illegible]. Cowper, 18th Bengal Lancers, for nine months; Lieutenant Shewell, Military Accounts Department, for one year; Lieutenant Malcolm, Bengal Infantry, for one year; and Lieutenant Scott, Ordnance Department, for one year.

The following Officers have been transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list:—Colonels Anderson and Cadell.

The India Medal of 1854 with clasp, inscribed "Hunza, 1891," have been granted to all troops and followers of the late Hunza-Nagar Expedition.

Lieutenant Giltrap, Ordnance Department, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Good service pension has been awarded to Surgeon-Major General Defabeck.

Revenue Department.—Veterinary Lieutenant [illegible]ase has been appointed, on probation to the Civil Veterinary Department, Superintendent of Bacteriological Survey.

Public Works Department.—The services of Mr. MacCudden has been placed at the disposal of the Cuttack-Howrah Survey.

Mr. Walley Dod has been attached to the office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways.

Mr. Moore officiates as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta.

Mr. Greer has been permitted to retire from the Service of the Foreign Department.

Surgeon-Captain Moore, Bombay, officiates as Medical Officer, Central India Horse.

Political Agency.—Captain Stewart has been appointed Political Assistant, First Class; Captain Younghusband, Political Assistant, Second Class; the latter has been posted to Gilgit. Lieutenant the Hon'ble A. Napier has been also posted to [illegible].

Major-General Sir James Browne, Beluchistan, has been granted three months' privilege leave, Mr. [illegible]es officiates.

Finance Department.—Major Martin Assay Master, Bombay, have been granted privilege leave. Surgeon-Major Yeld officiates as Assay Master; and Surgeon-Major Maccartie officiates as Deputy Assay-Master.

The resolution on the working of the Calcutta and Bombay Mints have been published; and H. E. the Governor-General acknowledges the efficiency with which the Mints and the Assay Departments have been worked.

CROP REPORT.

Mad[illegible]. The crops are generally good; rain [illegible] and break in the rains elsewhere [illegible] prospects. General prospects are [illegible].

[illegible]ing crops have been injured by [illegible] parts of Sind; otherwise good.

[illegible]winter rice crop on the whole is [illegible]more rain is wanted in Burdwan, [illegible] and Bihar.

[illegible] provinces.—The prospects were [illegible] rain is wanted for sowings.

[illegible]tion and prospects of the [illegible] reported to be good. More [illegible] of the Central Provinces. [illegible]e cotton is anticipated. [illegible]ps are in good condition [illegible] damage

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 14.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments.

5th Bombay Light Infantry.—Lieutenant West, officiating Wing Officer, 1st Bombay Infantry to be Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry; and Lieutenant Searle, Wing Officer and officiating Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, with effectfrom 8th August, 1892.

17th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Lester, Wing Officer and officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, with effect from 1st September, 1892.

13th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Lloyed Jones, Wing Officer and officiating Quarter-master, with effect from the 7th October, 1892.

20th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Morse, Second-in-Command, 17th Bombay Infantry, and officiating Commandant, 12th Bombay Infantry, to be officiating Commandant; and Lieutenant J. R. Hill, Wing Officer, and officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 1st September, 1892.

Surgeon-Major A. Peterkin, Medical Staff, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Indore, *vice* Surgeon-Captain Culling, Medical Staff.

Clause 3 of Bombay Army Order No. 487 of 30th ultimo, relating to Surgeon-Captain R. G. Hanley is hereby cancelled.

The following General Orders by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India are republished in the Military Works Department:—On return from duty in England Captain Hemming, R.E., has been posted to the Aden district for special duty.

Captain Lane, R. A., is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Poona on the appointment to officiate as Staff Captain, R. A., Poona Circle.

Under Army Regulations India, Volume 10, part 2, para 519, clause 1, Military Works Department, Lieutenant Leslie, R. E., is transferred from the Rangoon Section, Indian Submarine Mining Company, to the Karachi Section.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Captain Guille, No. 14 Company, Eastern Division, R. A., has been selected for appointment as Inspector of Warlike Stores at the Cape of Good Hope.

Under instructions from Horse Guards it is notified that Captain Burke, now in England, has been transferred from the 2nd to 1st Battalion of the Yorkshire Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages, *viz.*:—Persian, High Proficiency Test—Captain Whitehall, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. Persian, lower standard—Captain Davidson, North Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenant Jacob, 14th Bombay Infantry; and Private T. Devlin, R. L. Lancashire Regiment. Hindustani lower standard—2nd-Lieutenant Fisher, R. A., attached to the 3rd Bombay L. C.; 2nd-Lieutenant Cooke, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse; 2nd Lieutenant Stevenson, Bedfordshire Regiment, attached to the 5th Bombay Light Infantry; Captain E. C. Tidswell, 2nd Bengal Lancashire Fusiliers; and Lance-Corporal J. V. Francis, Durham Light Infantry. Hindustani, higher standard—Lieutenant Pinney, 2nd Central India Horse. Pushtu, lower standard—Lieutenant Hobland Pryor, 7th Bombay Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—A. V. Department—Veterinary-Lieutenant Carnder, to remain in England, from 15th September to 14th December, 1892, on recommendation of a Medical Board in extension of leave granted him in Bombay Army Order No. 78, of 25th March, 1892.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence:—N. L. Regiment 1st Battalion, Captain Barrow, D. S. O., to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Sanction has been accorded to the grant of a wound gratuity to Lieutenant Wilkins, 14th Bombay Infantry, who has proceeded to England, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Barnes, R. A., a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, and who is attached to the 16th Bombay Infantry, has been struck off the strength of the Royal Artillery in Bengal.

Surgeon-Major B. B. Welling, Medical Staff, has proceeded on 86 days' privilege leave to Bombay and Matheran.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Sheppard, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, 7th Circle, has returned to Poona, on the 13th instant, on the expiration of 90 days' privilege leave.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, Oct. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

The s. s. Asia arrived at Marseilles on October 13.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65¼
Bar Silver	38⅛.

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £26,100,000; decrease, £800,000; public deposits, £4,500,000; decrease, £1,200,000; other deposits, £32,600,000; decrease, £600,000; other securities, £23,900,000; decrease, £1,200,000; notes and gold, £13,600,000; decrease, £800,000. The Bank's reserve is 42 per cent. of the liabilities.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th October, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·81
Temperature of the Air	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·702
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·4
General Directions of Wind	NNW, ENE, E, WNW, ENE, NE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours	169
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·29
do. year	23·15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th Oct.	0·00

From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 13.

10 p.m.	82·2

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14.

6 a.m.	78·9
10 a.m.	84·9
2 p.m.	86·6
6 p.m.	86·3

Recent events in Afghanistan, writes a contemporary, have tended greatly to test the true strength of the Amir, and the fact that he has apparently come successfully out of his troubles shows that his hold upon the country is still a firm one. The original rising in the Hazara Yaghistan differed materially from the rebellions that have taken place in the last ten years. It was not due to discontent among the population. The Hazaras of Urazghan and Ujeristen were to all intents and purposes, independent tribes, surrounded by Afghans, but equal to holding their own under ordinary circumstances. Abdur Rahman conceived the idea of bringing them under control, and placing them on the same footing as their kinsmen of other parts of the Hazarajat. He would have no tract of country in the heart of his kingdom in which his authority did not run. To effect his purpose he brought pressure to bear upon the people living in the outlying valleys, which his troops could readily reach. His soldiers, according to Afghan custom, interpreted his orders to mean that the villages were to be swept clean, and the wretched inhabitants treated with exceptional harshness. This mode of action would, it was thought, intimidate the mass of the people, who would make their submission in order to save themselves from direct oppression. But in rear of the valleys which lay open to the Amir's forces were the mountain strongholds of the Hazaras, difficult of access and offering good defensive positions. There were only a few troops engaged at first in the work of coercion, and the smallness of their numbers tempted the bolder spirits among the tribesmen to suddenly assume the offensive. They were successful in their earlier operations, the Afghan Commander being taken by surprise and his men driven from a fort which they were holding. Having thus committed themselves, the Hazaras withdrew to the hills, and occupied positions whence they could not easily be driven. The Amir probably did not foresee any serious trouble from the reverse. He severely blamed his officers for their incapacity, and ordered more troops to the scene of action. Desultory fighting followed, but no marked results were obtained. The Hazaras acted on the defensive, and knowing quite well the resources at the command of Abdur Rahman, they were anxious to come to terms. They accordingly made overtures for peace, and it seemed as if the fighting were at end, but the negotiations unfortunately fell through, and the fighting was renewed.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Most lovers run to poetry—do most poets run to love?—or is the muse that they worship to all sufficient—so far exceeding other maidens in fascination that the poet's life slips by unconscious of the want of wifely sympathy, and at a ripe old age he dies unannexed. Whittier's poems, which have been much in people's minds since the message of his death came across the sea, do not give much information on the subject. But though they are more heroic than emotional—songs of men of action, rather than lover's tender whispers—there is evidence that in Whittier's heart the fire of love was once kindled, though it may have been early quenched. Whittier has passed away, but the wonderful magic of love makes the tangled hair of the poet's child sweetheart of long ago shine golden still as he recalled it in his poem:—

IN SCHOOL-DAYS.

Still sits the school-house by the road
A ragged beggar sunning;
Around it still the sumachs grow
And blackberry vines are running;
Within the master's desk is seen,
Deep scarred by raps official,
The warping floor, the battered seats,
The jack-knife's carved initial;
The charcoal frescoes on the wall
Its door's worn sill betraying
The feet that creeping slow to school
Went storming out to playing.
Long years ago a winter's day
Shone over it half smiling;
Lit up its western window panes,
And low eaves' icy fretting.
It touched the tangled golden curls,
And brown eyes full of grieving
Of one who still her steps delayed
When all the school were leaving.
For near her stood the little boy,
Her childish favour singled;
His cap pulled low upon a face
Where pride and shame were mingled.
Pushing with restless feet the snow
To right and left, he lingered,
As restlessly her tiny hands
The blue-checked apron fingered.
He saw her lift her eyes, he felt
The soft hands light caressing,
And heard the trembling of her voice,
As if a fault confessing.
"I'm sorry that I spelt the word;
I hate to go above you,
Because, the brown eyes lower fell—
Because, you see, I love you!"
Still memory to a gray-haired man
That sweet child-face is showing.
Dear girl! The grasses on her grave
Have forty years been growing.
He lives to learn, in life's hard school
How few who pass above him
Lament their triumph and his loss
Like her—because they love him.

***

It is a far cry from Whittier to John Strange Winter—and the link of association between the dead poet-patriot, and the lively novel-writer is only the common one that binds us all equally—peasant, poet, woman of the world, King, and even Saviour—we have all been children.

***

A new story of her precocious children is brightly written by the author of Bootle's Baby, under the title of "A Soldier's Children." The author, with occasional diversions from the children's smart sayings to other topics—the discomforts of lodging-house beds and guest chambers, the eccentricities of her neighbours, the snobbery of the travelling Briton, and the petty spite of the small reviewer, keeps her readers very well amused, and if there is too keen a rivalry between parents of all degree to permit them to see the world by anything out of the common in the quaint precocity of children brought up in the company of grown people, everyone must acknowledge that the author tells the story of her geese turned swans very prettily. The book is dedicated to Mrs. Stannard's children, Beaufie Bootles, and Betty, and is for sale—price 3s. 6d.—for the benefit of the Victoria Hospital for Children.

***

Sarah Bernhardt, the Rachel of contemporary dramatic art, is not the only mourner bewailing the loss of her millinery through the cholera microbe. Miss Lottie Collins, of Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay fame, after twenty days' quarantine has landed in New York, minus her costumes; as the modest when Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay will be infused into Trans-Atlantic veins is postponed until the damage done by disinfectants has been repaired. Better for Yankee sanity if the music which has affected London and Paris with madness like the Tarantulo-bitten Italian peasantry were as jealously excluded from the States as the cholera microbe.

***

However, that is not likely to be tried in New York, of which the speciality is novelty. Its latest attempts in going ahead is one that will commend itself to Miss Collins in search of her costumes. The hotels now provide chaperones for lady-guests not acquainted with the city; and a shopping tour with one of them, and a well-filled purse is said to be like a half-holiday in Paradise.

***

In the olden days there were love philtres concocted, which had the power of winning a man's love for the girl who prepared the potion. The way to man's heart is still *via* the palate, as has been lately proved in a breach of promise of marriage case. But now as there is no witch-brewed stimulants available to make lovers faithful—the next best thing for girls is to learn to make soup. It was on a question of soup that one of the latest breaches of promise of marriage turned. The defendant in the action having partaken of soup at the house of the plaintiff's sister, and compared it with that which was usually prepared by the plaintiff in her father's house, asked to be released from his engagement, on the grounds as he afterwards explained that the proposed marriage would not result in the happiness of either of the parties. It is hard to say whether the defendant was to blame for his action in the matter. A man of his fine organization should have had a certificate of proficiency in cooking with any girl that he honoured with a proposal—in fact, on a girl of ordinary accomplishments he would be utterly thrown away. His full worth could only be appreciated by the young woman who headed the list of prize-winners in the National School of Cookery Classes, who might utilize his epicurean tastes on her experimental efforts in soups and dainty dishes. Or perhaps, he might fitly attach himself to one of the nine livery women of the Cook's Company in the City of London. Miss E. P. Goodinge, daughter of Mr. Deputy Goodinge, of Aldersgate Street, has lately been admitted to the livery of the Cook's Company, but whether she is a practical hand at soups, or whether like other city companies the guild is an honorary affair should be discovered before any practical steps are taken to annex her. Meanwhile until Government appropriates the suggestion of offering epicurean men as prize-husbands in the National Training School of Cookery, Mrs. Beeton and her sister compilers of recipe books for the making of all the good things of life, should take heart of grace, for if ever there was a demand for cookery books for the million the recent bad soup breach of promise case will give their sale a boom.

***

Royal personages are becoming as perfect in all the accomplishments as the ideal board school-children. Her Majesty Queen Victoria is, we are told, a clever cook, as is also the Princess of Wales. But there are few things in which the Princess does not excel. At millinery, it is said, she is a specially good hand, and trimmed even the bonnet in which she proposed to make her state entry into London. But, perhaps, at that time the Queen doubted her daughter-in-law's talent, for she bought a very charming bonnet and sent it by a page to the boat, so that it might be in good time. A little while ago, however, the Princess was able to prove her skill to the Queen. Her Majesty's milliner sent home a bonnet, which was entirely unsuitable, but instead of returning it, and declining to pay the bill, as is the way in less exalted households, the Princess took it in hands and transformed it to the Queen's liking, with very little trouble.

***

Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania, is another Royal Personage whose versatility would have been more usefully bestowed on a poor young woman who had to earn her bread—though who knows if Carmen Sylva's talents would be appreciated in an impecunious commoner. At present the Queen of Roumania is preparing the libretto of an opera to which the Duke of Edinburgh will set music.

***

Queen Margaret of Italy takes her pleasure differently from other royal personages. While she resides at Gressoney in the Alps she identifies herself altogether with her peasant compatriots, and wears the costume of the country—red petticoat, sleeveless corsage, white muslin chemisette coming up high round the throat, and a short black jacket. But instead of the handkerchief worn by the peasants knotted round the head, the Queen wears a veil. On Sundays she kneels on the floor of the little church with the other women of the village, wearing exactly the same costume.

***

Russia ignores its children's wants; England provides them with bare necessaries; a wholesome austerity distinguishes the Fatherland in the care of its children, while France is full of pure motherliness. In its tenderness to little children no country in the world excels the French Republic. One of the latest acts of the Municipal Council of Paris was to pass a vote of eight thousand francs to provide its school-children with wholesome drinks. Our board school governors might go, and do likewise.

***

The trustees of the South Infirmary at Cork declared themselves not averse to women's study of medicine, when they decided by a vote of twelve to five members to admit ladies to the hospital as [illegible]

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Sept. 23.

We are nearly all back again. There is some consolation in the return to comfortable beds, large baths, respectable cooking, and the men at the club. There is also consolation in reflecting that the gloom and the cold of the modern summer are now things of the past. The gloom, cold, and fog of the autumn we expect. Frankly, the holiday has been only one more disappointed. Yet the change of air, the change of scene, a certain lull in correspondence, and the impossibility of calls, dinners, invitations, and engagements, have done wonders in restoring one's nerves. Now we begin again the old game. We try to escape dinners, and we hope to be left quietly to work all the morning at least. Now let us settle down to four months' steady, peaceful work, if we can get it. Meantime, we all go about greeting each other. Never are we so friendly as after the holidays. Where have you been? What kind of weather have you had? How are the typhoids, scarlet fevers, and bad throats contracted at your foreign hotels? Let us lunch, let us sit together, let us sit close together, let us talk, let us talk.

Some of us have of late years firmly believed and whispered to each other that the seasons of late years have really and steadily changed for the worse. We have been afraid to say so loud, because meteorologists have not yet acknowledged the fact. Yet summer after summer comes and goes, with rain and cold and wind, when there ought to be fine, hot, continual sunshine. If a few days of heat arrive, they are followed by thunder-storms. Where are the calm, warm Augusts, the blazing suns, the air that warmed one through and through? One sees them no more. Now I have recently received upon this point the evidence of a man who knows what he says. He is a miller, whose whole business is concerned with the harvest. He says that the summer—the old-fashioned summer—has ceased to exist in this country since the year 1877. There have been days of warm weather, such as the month of June in 1887; but there has been no good old hot summer weather. He says that before 1877 the roads round his village were every year covered with white powder, the hedges were covered with white powder, the leaves were covered with white powder, there was no green thing to be seen. For sixteen years the hedges have been green all through the summer. Formerly his mill-stream was in August and September reduced to a thread, for sixteen years it has continued full, and broad and deep. The quality of the grain, he says, has deteriorated. The same measure, he affirms positively, produces less flour than formerly. If my readers will kindly compare their own experiences with the millers' evidence, I think they will correspond. Most of us go away in August, for obvious reasons. Try to remember how many holidays in the last sixteen years have been spoiled by the wet and cold. Last year, for instance, on Dartmoor, we had thirty-six days of rain and of forty-two. The year before in North Wales nearly the same proportion. Not one month of August so far as I can remember for sixteen years when the days have been what Americans call "Sizzling" that is, when one could sit in the shade and see the outlines, hedge, and gate, and lawn quiver and tremble under the blazing sunshine. Are our summers really come to an end? If so, let us inquire into the prospects of settling in Tasmania, let us carry away our cathedrals, stone by stone, and our old castles, and any old alms-houses and things that have been allowed to remain, and re-erect them in that distant land, and let us go there, and call it England.

When the Reformers, in the course of their reforming, reformed the painted windows, reformed the carved saints, and reformed the painted walls, there was one church in Norfolk which they were forced to leave with a great quantity of the old images still remaining. The reason was that they were placed in the roof, and no ladders in the village were high enough to reach. The Reformers went away, therefore, leaving their work unfinished. This they minded the less as it was a church in a very remote and small and insignificant parish—and there the thing stands to this day, just as it was left. I suppose there is no church in England that possesses such a roof so ornamented. It is an open roof, lofty, supported by rafters meeting in the usual manner. There are twelve couples of beams in the nave. On every rafter, one above the other, are figures, carved in wood and painted red, of winged angels, their wings five or six feet across. Where the rafters meet there is a pair of winged angels looking east and west. There are in all ninety-six of these angels in the roof, between the beams are painted saints' and angel's heads.

The effect of the whole is most remarkable. Remember that 400 years ago the people who came to church were ever reminded in this way, by pictures and carved works, of the things which give them hope and the things which should make them fear; if the light of the church, by reason of the painted glass, was dim, there were candles burning at all the altars. They could see over their heads these angels and saints with outstretched wings—red and gold—seeming to fly—nay, actually flying—below the skies and the glittering stars depicted in the roof; the windows showed the saints and their actions, the paintings on the walls illustrated and taught the doctrines of the Faith, no need of a catechism with these things to show the truth. There were, visible to all, the devils dragging down the poor lost souls; there were the angels helping the redeemed to soar; there were the souls in purgatory. What room was there left for doubt when these things were portrayed—actually painted and visible—as large as life, for all to behold? Can a limner lie? Can a painter invent such great and terrible things? Besides, if one talked of miracles, they were continually being performed. Our lady of Walsingham—exactly the same as Our Lady of the Casa Santa—the Holy Cross of Bromholm, the Head of St. John the Baptist at Trimingham, never ceased working miracles for all the world to see; while, if there were wanted any other aid to Faith, the devil himself could be seen every night of the year running about in a lane at Over Straad in the shape of a headless dog.

The village contains over 300 people. When last I saw this wonderful roof it was at the morning service. There were present in the old church (1) the vicar; (2) the clerk; (3) four or five ladies from the only big house in the village; (4) one gentleman, presumably from the same place; (5) one farmer; (6) four village girls; (7) about ten children. The whole population of the village, male and female, old and young, stayed away. In the afternoon, we learned, there was sometimes a larger congregation. There was no singing at all. There was a harmonium, but, as the clerk explained, they could get no singers. Is there any reason for this general consent in absence? Is, for example, the vicar unpopular? Is dissent universal in the parish? Not at all. The vicar is most highly respected; no one could possibly be more respected. There is, it is true, a little chapel in the village, but it is not crowded. Where, then, were the remaining three hundred? They were at home. The men, young and old, were talking in the blissful idleness of the Sunday morning; the women were making dinner, the children playing, the girls, I suppose, were talking. And in the lofty church under the carved angels the echoes of the clerk's responses ring backwards and forwards, and swifts fly from rafter to rafter. This village does not go to church. That is all. There is no reason. The people do not concern themselves about religion at all. That seems, somehow, unnatural in a village among fields and orchards and hedges, and with birds that sing and cattle that low. One expects it in a crowded and sordid London slum, but in a village—No.

Why don't we all write plays? Because managers are so stupid that they will not produce a good play. Because the public is too stupid to know a good play when they see one. These seem the two reasons generally assigned, but I have not seen all the papers that have appeared on the subject. For my own part, I have tried to write plays. These have been produced with my own name; in each case with that of a collaborateur. One was a play, founded on a novel, that ran for seven weeks, and was then withdrawn because people were too stupid, &c. The other was an original play, written before a certain story produced with the same name. This ran for six weeks, and was then withdrawn because people were too stupid, &c. The third is an adaptation of a French piece, and under the name of the "Balladmonger" has found favour. But an adaptation is not an original piece. Why then, do I not write more plays. Well, I will not talk about the stupidity of people, because I do not believe in it. People are not stupid. If they refuse to go to a play, it is because that play fails to grip them and to hold them. Now, a play may be as good as you please, in every other point as witty as can be imagined. But if it fails to grip the house it fails altogether. My first two plays did not. I suppose possess the essential quality of grip. Therefore they failed. And to those who complain that a good play has no chance either of being accepted or of being performed, one would humbly suggest that they might begin by writing the good play. It must have a plot, strong and interesting; it must have characters strong and individual; it must have scenes and situations which move to pity, terror, laughter, or tears. If it has any of these, I venture to predict that it will be acted, and that it will succeed, and then we shall hear no more from that lucky dramatist about the stupidity of people.

I think it is about fifteen years since the last great talk about the difficulty of getting plays acted. Then the matinee was invented. That was going to do wonders; above all it was going to secure the production of the good plays. Well, an immense number of plays have been produced at matinees; the dramatic critics, who have to see them, complain bitterly of their badness, and of the weariness of seeing them; one or two pieces afterwards more or less successful have been produced at the matinee but by far the greater part have fallen quite flat. Is it from the stupidity of the audience? Perhaps. For my own part, I candidly confess if I could write a good play I would, and there is nothing at all I should like better than having written that good play, to submit it to the judgment of a London audience.

I was turning over the leaves of "The Idler" for September when I came upon a passage, in a paper by Grant Allen, which made me open my eyes. He says, Mr. Walter Besant will have it there is no such thing as generosity in publishers. A good many thousand people read "The Idler," and a good many thousands read "Table Talk." May I beg all the latter to believe that I have never written or said anything so silly and so stupid—two adjectives are by no means synonymous. One might as well say that there is no such thing as domestic affection, or as charity, or as pity, or as physical pain, among publishers. What I have said over and over again, and shall probably go on saying it, because the only way to teach a thing is to repeat it, and to keep on repeating it, is that it is as degrading to a man of letters to go to his publisher and pray humbly for generosity as it would be for a barrister to pray his solicitor humbly for generosity. It is not generosity we want, but justice. The acquisition of literary property and its administration ought to be governed by laws similar to those that govern every other kind of property. Those who like to stand suppliant, mendicant, begging for generosity—just one more half sovereign, oh! Generous Sir, to make it even money—may do so if they please. Those who desire the independence of literature will join the men and women who are working their hardest to place literary property on a footing equitable and just both to author and publisher. When this is achieved, and not till then, the old contempt for letters as a calling will begin to be exchanged for honor equal, at least, to that which attaches to the bar. This is not the place to do more than affirm—that the society of authors is not in the least degree—as it is constantly stated to be—hostile to publishers. On the contrary, it always firmly maintains that the services of the publisher are necessary great and must be properly paid, and the alleged hostility is based on no other ground than the exposure of certain fraudulent practices which have been proved to exist in certain quarters.

ALLEGED STRANGE CASE OF FRAUD.

MEDICINE AND MUD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, A. F. de Conceicao and M. P. de Conceicao, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a notice, issued against them, by C. Balthazar de Souza, calling upon them to show cause why a process should not be issued against them on a charge of cheating in respect of certain boxes of drugs sold by them to the complainant, and which were afterwards found to contain mud. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Ferreira, of Messrs. Daftary and Ferriera, appeared for the defendants. The facts of the case, as disclosed by the information filed by the complainant, are as follows:—The complainant carried on business at Aden for about a year and a-half as an outfitter and general merchant. He closed his business and came to Bombay last year. In the month of April last the complainant came to know that Michael Philip de Conceicao and his son, A. P. de Conceicao, who carried on business in Bombay as chemists and druggist, under the name of Tomson and Co., wanted to sell off their establishment at Byculla, consisting of drugs and chemical preparation, both of their own inventions as well as patent medicines from Europe. The complainant, thereupon, entered into negotiations with them about the purchase of the same, and eventually he purchased the drugs and the other stock for Rs. 1,100. The complainant paid them Rs. 800 in cash, and passed a promissory note in their favour for the balance of Rs. 300. Subsequently, the complainant took possession of the shop and commenced business as chemists and druggists. On the 25th of May last he sold a bottle of Tomson's Red Rose Injection to a customer, and as he was handing over the bottle to the customer a compounder called his attention to the fact that the package contained only mud instead of injection. The complainant, thereupon, enquired of the compounder what the contents were any more like packages of mud, and the latter replied in the affirmative, adding that he was under the impression that the complainant was cognisant of the fact. The complainant then set about examining the articles in the shop as far as he could do so from their external appearances without opening the packages and ascertained that 122 packages of different drugs and goods contained mud. The value of such false packages is estimated at Rs. 335. He alleged that the compounder, who was formerly in Tomson and Co.'s employment, was a party to the fraud alleged to have been practised upon him. When he purchased the establishment he fully believed that all the packages contained anything but genuine packages. The complainant instructed his pleader, who served notice upon them asking them for an explanation. The defendants sent a reply that when they sold the stock they had called his attention especially to the contents of these "show cases and bottles," which were intended as an advertisement and not for sale, and which were not supposed to contain the actual medicine indicated on their labels, and that such packages were opened in the presence of the complainant. The complainant who denied the truth of the above statement, charged the accused with cheating under Section 415 of the Penal Code, and prayed that a summons might be issued against them, and they might be dealt with according to law. The Magistrate only issued a notice upon the accused to show cause why the summons should not be granted against them on a charge of cheating. The notice came on for argument yesterday when his Worship, after hearing both the sides, ordered a summons to be issued against the accused.

MILITARY NEWS.

Sanction has been accorded to a proposal that the uniform of the Rangoon Naval Volunteers should be the same as that of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers.

The Royal Sussex, East Kent, and East Surrey Regiments have been selected to carry out a trial of water-proofed *vs.* ordinary tent material during the ensuing cold season.

A sum of nearly three thousand rupees has been allotted by the Government of India from the reserve for military works, for the provision of suitable hospital accommodation for the Wing of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles at Manipur.

The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Captain C. G. F. Edwards, 5th Punjab Cavalry, as Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry in India during the ensuing cold season. Captain Wadeson of the Poona Horse, held the appointment last cold weather.

The 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, at Poona, will take part in the three weeks' campaign at the Sisters, and will afterwards be railed to Kamptí. The families and heavy baggage will accompany the regiment. It is expected that a party will be left at Deolali for the hot weather.

The 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, now at Colaba, Deesa, and Ahmedabad, will be railed to Poona for the Camp-of-Exercise, and will thence march to Poona there to be quartered. The women and children and heavy baggage will be moved from Bombay to Poona on the arrival of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Fusiliers.

THE WINTER CAMPS OF EXERCISE.

The following are the finally approved orders in regard to camps to be held, and the troops to attend each during the ensuing cold season:—

Muridki Cavalry Camp: 9th to 27th January. H and Q Batteries R. H. A., 2nd Dragoon Guards, 11th Hussars, 12th and 16th Bengal Cavalry, 14th and 18th Bengal Lancers, and about 1,000 of the Punjab Native States Imperial Service Cavalry.

Artillery Camps: Campbellpore, 7th to 28th November. B Battery R. H. A., 15th, 50th, and 60th Field Batteries.

Dhagul, 28th November to 19th December. Nos. 3, 8, and 9 Mountain Batteries, and No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery.

Gargaon, 19th November to 15th December. A, C, and T Batteries, R H A, 22nd, 48th, 70th, and 71st Field Batteries.

Gawnpore, 28th November to 21st December, K Battery, R H A, 2nd, 31st, 46th, and 51st Field Batteries.

Muridki, 19th December to 11th January. H and Q Batteries, R H A, 8th, 39th, 65th and 69th Field Batteries.

Chittora, 5th to 26th January. 6th, 24th, 44th, and 54th Field Batteries.

Par, 1st to 22nd December. No 15 Company Eastern, 7 Company Southern, 12 Company Western Division, R A, 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, and 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

As regards District Camps, the details were published some weeks ago. The only change made is that the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade will not attend the Rawalpindi Camp, as they go to Peshawar almost immediately. The District

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—FRIDAY.

(Before Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge.)

CLAIM AGAINST AN EX-MUNICIPAL CORPORATOR.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER Vs. MANOKJEE BYRAMJI BUNTOOK.

Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, of Messrs. Thakoredas, Dharamsey and Cama, solicitors, represented the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: In this suit the Municipal Corporation seeks to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 582-13-2 in terms of a bond, dated 14th May 1884, executed by him as surety for one Manockjee, a Municipal bill-collector. (The Court read material portions of the bond.) By it the defendant guarantees the integrity of Manockjee to the extent of Rs. 2,000. I find the following facts proved. (After discussing the evidence the judge proceeded.) I will dispose of one or two minor objections before considering the main contention in the case. It was said that as to some of these moneys the rate-payers still continued liable because they had not obtained receipts in the bill-form. In the absence of any law or by-law invalidating such payments I fail to see any legal impediment to the payers establishing them by independent evidence. Though it would be prudent to insist on the production and delivery of the regular bill the payments are good and valid payments nevertheless. If the collector did not receive the monies in his capacity as a collector in what other capacity were there received? Who would have thought of paying the rates except to a person who represented as a ward clerk? Moreover, the plaintiffs have elected to adopt and ratify his acts. As to the defence that every remedy ought to have been exhausted before recourse could be had against the surety it may be dismissed with the simple remark that all the authorities are the other way. The substantial question is whether the neglect of the ward superintendent in not strictly enforcing the procedure prescribed by the "Manual of Regulations" (Exhibit 5) has the effect of discharging the surety? The answer to that question depends upon another question, namely, whether the bond coupled with the facts disclosed in the evidence imposes any obligation on the Corporation so to carry out its regulations as to make defalcations on Manockji's part all but impossible? Or the defence ought to be able to show that the mere laches or inactivity of the obligee without more operate in law to free the surety from the obligation attaching to his bond. In fact, defences have been made to that effect. Sec. 139 and incidentally Sec. 141 of Act 9 of 1872 were relied on in support of them. It must be borne in mind that the Corporation are trustees for the rate-payers. The bond was taken for the protection of Municipal revenue from the embezzlement of the bill collector and both parties knew of the bare possibility of the superintendent being incompetent or remiss in the performance of his duties. It may be conceded that defendant had a right to expect that the superintendent would act in conformity with the directions contained in Exhibit 5. So had the Commissioner. So had "that abstract ideal legal entity" of Lord Westbury—the Municipal Corporation. Section 139 enacts that if the creditor does any act which is inconsistent with the rights of the surety or omits to do any act which his duty to the surety requires him to do and the eventual remedy of the surety himself against the principal debtor is thereby impaired, the surety is discharged. Illustration (c) appended to it runs thus:—"A puts M as apprentice to B and gives a guarantee to B for M's fidelity. B promises on his part that he will, at least, once a month see M make up the cash. B omits to see this done as promised and M embezzles. A is not liable to B on his guarantee." The fair inference from the case, decided, so to speak by the legislature itself, would be that as the relief to the surety is based upon the existence of an express promise and its breach the absence of any such distinct stipulation would not furnish a valid ground of defence to him. Express agreement there is none here. No duty consequently is created. And there could be no omission to perform a duty which does not exist. This would be sufficient to dispose of the case. But the court is not well content to rest its judgement upon a ground apparently so simple but really narrow and somewhat superficial. The court ought to approach the consideration of the section in the light of the authorities, which have gradually moulded the rule as embodied in the section. It is to be remembered that the parties to a contract of suretyship do not deal with one another at arm's length. I mean they are not permitted to do so. The creditor and debtor are, alike, bound to equal good faith towards the surety. The rights of the surety arise out of the equitable relation of the parties (Craythorne vs. Swinburne, 14 ves. 160). Following these principles Pollock, C.B., in Brown vs. Wilkinson, 13 M. and W. 14, observed that the plea of the defendant did not state that he became a surety on the faith of the rules of the Society (a law society) being observed. If he had, the society would have been guilty of a fraud on the surety by keeping unknown to the surety, a debtor. That amounts to ...dvolves an element of moral ... Trent Navigation Co. vs. ... laches of the plaintiffs is not ... accounts for nine years were ... raising the absence of any ... their part. Lord Ellenborough ... what the effect it would be at ... law in that respect. Mactag... V. P. 583) is a leading authority on ... certain passages of the judg... C. said in Dawson vs. Lowes ... All that proved to active Con... Read was that part of the ... in conducting themselves." Justice ... are alike characterised by their ... their felicity of diction, gives the ... leader to have that effect (releasing ... sureties must be so gross as to be ... notice of the eyes to the fraud ... Harry Bond Jarris Sec. 325.) It ... that the obligee has not used all ... in his power to prevent the consequences of the wasteful heresy in the principal debtor (Black vs. Ottoman's Bank, 15 Moo Penal Code 472). Such was the state of the law prior to the passing of the Contract Act. Accordingly in Keramotally vs. Abdool, 17 W. R. 131, Phear J. decided that the surety was not absolved from responsibility although the plaintiff had been guilty of gross neglect for eight years in not looking to the affairs of the trust in his charge and the defalcations would not have happened but for such gross neglect. In the case before me fraud is not even faintly suggested against Lyne, the officer, who was empowered to receive monies from the collector. Over-carelessness, supineness, incompetence—that is all that could be urged against him. It was argued, though not in so many words, that the by-laws of plaintiffs were so incorporated into the bond as to form part of it by the circumstance that Manockjee is required by the bond to account for the collections in accordance with the by-laws. No authority was cited for this proposition. Price vs. Kirkham 34 L. J. Ex. 35, decides the contrary. The judgment states in the broadest terms that the rules of the Society (a loan society) formed no part of its contract with the surety so as to afford him any ground of equitable defence. I now come to the first branch of the chief contention in this case. Do the facts disclose the existence of any duty or obligation on plaintiffs' part to a regular observance of their "Manual of regulations," the breach of which releases the defendan? It was said that the case was within the principle of Watts vs. Shuttleworth, 29, L. J. Ex. 229. As I understand it the principle is this: Side by side with the rule discussed above there grew up another doctrine, viz., the surety was held entitled to the benefit of all securities held by the creditors. The creditor was not permitted to impair them in any manner without the surety's concurrence. If he did so he did it at his peril. Says Pollock, C. B., in the last cited case: "The rule upon the subject seems to be that when the person guaranteed does any act injurious to the surety or inconsistent with his right or if he omits to do any act which his duty enjoins him to do and the omission proves injurious to the surety the latter is discharged." It will be readily perceived that this doctrine is reproduced in Sec. 139 (supra). The exact phraseology is not retained but the substance is. In Watts vs. Shuttleworth the plaintiff had agreed with one Harrup to insure certain fittings which the latter had contracted to make to certain warehouses of plaintiff and for the insurance he was allowed to make deductions from the amount payable to Harrup. Shuttleworth became a surety for Harrup. The fittings were accidentally burnt. Harrup became insolvent before the completion of the work. Plaintiff had to employ other contractors and sued defendant for the loss. It was held that by reason of the plaintiff's not insuring the fittings Shuttleworth was exonerated in equity from his guarantee. The judgment proceeded upon three grounds. The only one with which we are concerned was that defendant had lost the benefit of the security of the insurance by plaintiff's omission to insure the fittings, and this, irrespective of any stipulation between the parties themselves. The security, referred in this and the like cases, that is a legal or mercantile security, is quite a different thing from security in its loose and popular though original sense of the confidence of safety or the feeling that things will go right because of certain safeguards. Even the failure to perform a statute y duty as to keeping accounts and receipt of moneys does no release the surety from his liability on his bond. (See Mactaggart vs. Watson and Dowson vs. Lowes supras.) In the latter case the language of the bond was similar to that of the bond before me. I have not been able to find any Indian decision touching on this point. The English case that makes the nearest approach to the present is that of the Mayor, Alderman, &c., of Durham vs. Fowler 22 Q. B. D. 394. There was a clear finding by the jury that plaintiffs had acquiesced in an irregular mode of accounting on the part of their bill Collector and had permitted him to retain money for a longer period than one week (which was contrary to Sec. 196 of the Public Health Act of 1875). Nevertheless, the surety was held liable for the collector's breach of the condition to pay over moneys received by him. Charles J. says:—"There was not any formal relaxation of the collector's statutory duty and it seems to me that it was the obligor's business, if anybody's, and not the plaintiffs, to see that the duty was carried out." This is but an echo of the vigorous observation of Lord Brougham in Mactaggart vs. Watson (supra). And ... apply with equal force to the present case. For the foregoing reasons I disallow the defences raised and pass a judgment in plaintiffs' favour for Rs. 502-7-11; their professional costs Rs. 51 certified.

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AS OTHERS SEE US.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—One of the first questions put to a visitor from Calcutta by a Bombay man is—"Well! what do you think of Bombay?" And before there is time for a reply the questioner adds: "Beats Calcutta hollow, oh?" He then pauses for a reply with an assured expression. When, however, the reply is in the negative, the interrogator tries to shut the visitor's mouth by saying, "Oh, but you are prejudiced!" To this follows the rejoinder. "It is not possible that you also are prejudiced? How do you make out that Bombay is really superior to Calcutta?" To this the Bombayite replies that "Maclean's Guide to Bombay says so, and nobody has ever contradicted it." The discussion is continued for a considerable time, until at last the Bombay-wallah is left very unhappy because the visitor does not agree with him in every particular. Maclean's Guide is the Bombay Bible. Through it Bombay has come to be considered by its inhabitants as a chosen city, a veritable New Jerusalem, the grandest city in all Asia, and destined to eclipse all the cities of the Old and New Worlds!

The city is situated at the southern part of an island ten miles long by two and three-quarters broad, except at the southern end, where for a distance of two miles the width scarcely averages a quarter of a mile. The island of Bombay may be roughly compared to the forearm and hand, with the fore and middle fingers cut off and the fourth finger elongated twice its natural length. The thumb should be slightly extended, and a curved line drawn from its base to that of the fourth finger. The top of the forearm is the north, the tip of the elongated fourth finger the south, the thumb lies on the west, and the opposite side of the arm is the east. The resemblance and proportions are fairly correct, and will enable one to understand the geography of the place without the aid of a map. The harbour lies on the east of the island, the space between the thumb and the fourth finger is Back Bay. The portion represented by the thumb is Malabar Hill, while the elongated portion of the fourth finger is Colaba. The native town lies in the palm of the hand, the district called the "Fort" occupies the lower half of the fourth and little fingers.

Between the Fort and the Native town on the north and Back Bay on the west lies the Esplanade. The drainage of the town is carried on a north-westerly direction with two outfalls into the sea, one at Love Grove and the other at Worlee, respectively two and three miles from Bombay. The water-supply is brought into the island at the north end. The two lines of railway which have their headquarters in Bombay, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway also enter the island at the north end, the former running down the middle of the island and terminating in the "finest station in the world" situated midway between the Fort and the Native town. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway runs south at a short distance to the west of the G. I. P. Railway till it reaches the head of the Back Bay. It then skirts the shore and proceeds as far as the northern end of Colaba. The southern half of Colaba usually known as Upper Colaba, as it is the highest part of the promontory, is almost entirely occupied by the British troops. The Native troops occupy lines on the shore of Back Bay, half-way between Colaba and Malabar Hill. The new docks—Prince's and Victoria—are on the east side of the island about the same latitude as the Native town. The Government Dockyard is also on the east side at the southern end of the Fort. The term "Fort" is applied to that quarter of the town that was formerly occupied by the Fort. The principal European and Parsi merchants have their places of business in the Fort; here also are nearly all the Banks, and there is a large Parsi population.

The principal public buildings are situated on the west and north-west of the Fort between it and Back Bay and the Native town. Unlike Calcutta, where the public buildings are scattered in different parts of the city, those in Bombay are nearly all situated in a continuous line, a circumstance which is apt to lead superficial observers to draw unfavourable comparisons between the two cities. There is certainly nothing in Calcutta to compare with the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway, a building which cost twenty-seven lakhs of rupees. Nor is there any clock tower in Calcutta like the Rajabai Tower in Bombay, but with these two exceptions there are no public buildings in Bombay that cannot be equalled, if not excelled, by those in Calcutta. The Bengal Secretariat buildings, the High Court, the Post Office, the Telegraph Office, the Currency Office, the Museum, Government House, Bank of Bengal, Town Hall, Military Offices, Barracks and the Churches are all finer than the corresponding buildings in Bombay. Then there are the Botanical, Zoological and Eden Gardens, which infinitely surpass anything of the kind in Bombay. Lastly there is the splendid Maidan, which sinks into utter insignificance all the parade and play grounds in Bombay. Concerning the public buildings of Bombay, the local historian says:—"The whole of this suberb row of public buildings is unrivalled in any city in Asia." He, however, felt compelled to qualify this as follows: But however fine the exterior, it must, we fear, be confessed that the internal arrangements of most of the new buildings are far from satisfactory, and that Venetian Gothic has not been proved to be the best style of architecture for a tropical climate!" The Secretariat building, which cost £130,000, is remarkable for its portentous size and—with the exception of the library and council hall on the first floor, which are spacious and handsome in appearance—for the inconvenience of the number of small rooms into which it is broken up. The side views of the exterior are good, but its flat, uniform front, facing Back Bay, looks as if the architect had tried to build something which should be a cross between a barrack and a workhouse."

The High Court cost £164,000. Regarding it the chronicle is as follows:—"Judging from the arrangement of the plan, however, the same mistakes appear to be committed in this building as in the Secretariat—a grave defect, and one that can never fail to make it a matter of regret that the design of the building was not entrusted to a professional architect. The Judges and Barristers complain very bitterly of the very defective arrangements of the principal rooms in the Court." The spacious building on the Esplanade, east of the Secretariat premises, was designed and built for the purposes of the Government Central Press, "but it was subsequently decided to utilise it for the purposes of the Elphinstone College." This building cost six lakhs of rupees. The question that naturally arises is—Why was the building not used for the purposes for which it was originally intended? When finished it was found that sufficient room had not been provided for the printing machines, engines, &c., and the architect had forgotten to provide a chimney for carrying off the smoke! Opposite the Elphinstone College is the Sailors' Home, certainly a fine building, but far too expensive for the purpose, and too far away from the shipping. If it were not for the name on the front of the building, a stranger would imagine that it was the entrance to a jail, fort or castle. The building is very solidly built, and the towers, embrasures and the massive iron gates to all the openings in the ground floor give the place a very warlike appearance. The building was begun in February, 1872, and finished in February, 1876, and cost Rs. 3,68,629. It has been very little used since then, being too far away from the Docks. The architecture of the public buildings in Bombay is chiefly Gothic or modified Gothic. There are so many modifications that it is perfectly bewildering when an attempt is made to detect the differences. Here is a list of some of them:

1 Gothic, 2 Domestic Gothic, 3 Early English Gothic, 4 Italian Gothic, 5 Mediæval Gothic, 6 Modern Gothic, 7 Modern Gothic with a mediæval feeling, 8 Venetian Gothic, 9 English of the 13th Century with Venetian Gothic details, 10 Early French with Gothic details.

The finest public building in Bombay is the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway, which cost twenty-seven lakhs of rupees. The Company and the architect appear to have had one object principally in view, namely, to make it internally and externally the finest railway terminus in the world. In the construction of the booking office the architect must have had in his mind's eye the temple of Solomon and determined to outdo it in size and magnificence. The former measures 80 feet long by 40 feet broad by 72 feet high. The latter measured 90×30+45 feet. As regards magnificence the booking office excels the temple. Outwardly the building is very fine, but it appears to have a defect like almost all the public buildings in Bombay. The dome is octagonal in form, and at each of the angles there is a buttress extending from base to apex. These buttresses are studded at short intervals with stone ornamentations in the form of the letter J inverted. Seen from a distance they remind one forcibly of a cooked ham studded with cloves. At the base of each buttress there is a spire which rises to half the height of the dome. These with the inverted stone Js spoil the appearance of the dome. No doubt this is Gothic architecture, but a circular dome would have looked better, and there would have been nothing incongruous in the mixture from a Bombay architectural point of view. It would only have added one more modification which might have been styled Saracenic Gothic. It seems remarkable that the local architects should have gone so far afield for modified styles when they had numerous samples at their very doors, so to speak. As there is still quite a rage in Bombay for constructing public buildings, the local architects, if they are not above taking a hint, might introduce the following modifications: Hindu Gothic, Bhuddistic Gothic, or Mogul Gothic. These modifications might be amplified, if necessary, by introducing into each a Parsi feeling or a Bengali feeling. There are many other "feelings" which would readily suggest themselves on reading these hints.

Opposite the Victoria Railway Station is the new Municipal Office now nearing completion. This building is also Gothic in style, with some modification which will probably be named Norman or Saxon Gothic. The principal feature of this building is the enormous tower in front of it. Already it is as high as the base of the dome of the Victoria Terminus, and there are no signs of approaching completion. Apparently the architect argued thus with himself. If the booking office in the building on the opposite side of the way was meant to surpass Solomon's temple, I'll make this tower surpass that of Babel, at any rate, in height. In viewing the public building's of Bombay the eye is constantly attracted by the enormous sloping tiled roofs which surmount them. This is more particularly the case when viewing them from a considerable distance. The detailed beauties of Gothic architecture are then lost and the outlines are about as pretty as those of a group of brick-kilns or blast furnaces. There are no graceful minarets and domes in Bombay, and without these Bombay, when viewed from a distance, compares unfavourably with many other cities in India. This is the Guide Book description of the Arthur Crawford Market: "A very handsome building which in general appearance and in the convenience and cleanliness of all its internal arrangements is not surpassed by any market in the world." As a matter of fact, it is far from being handsome, and the tower is positively ugly. The style of architecture of the latter is not mentioned, by the local historian, but it might be described as Nineteenth Century Gothic, with a mangel-wurzel feeling. The illuminated clock in the tower is, however, a great boon.

The architecture of the native dwelling houses in Bombay differs very much from that of the native houses in Calcutta. The city being unable to spread out like Calcutta on account of the swampy flats on the north side, high houses were built, which often run up to six stories high, though the stories, as a rule, are not more than ten feet high. They are built somewhat like the tall houses in European cities, and in this respect they present a much more cheerful aspect than the heavy-looking houses of the rich and middle class natives in Calcutta with their interior quadrangles and few and prison-like windows towards the street. The houses are built in short blocks with a narrow space of about three feet wide between each. There is an object in this which will be noticed further on. As a rule, the houses are very unsubstantial structures, and during the rainy season it is almost a daily occurrence for a house to collapse. If a good Calcutta nor'-wester were to visit Bombay many a house would suffer, and as to a cyclone almost every native house and many of those occupied by Europeans would be literally levelled with the ground.

THE ULWAR MURDER CASE.

SENSATIONAL DEFENCE.

This case has entered upon a very sensational stage. On Tuesday the statements of the accused were taken. Ram Chander said: I respectfully say that I am an inhabitant of a country where there is no law (*mai ghoir kanun mulk ka rhanewalla hun*) and against laws I have committed no offence (*mai bayanun hun*). Kanj Behari Lall's murder took place by this. The Court takes cognizance of the order of the Maharaja. I am without fault, I am entirely guiltless (*bilkul bekasur*).

The Court put no questions, but merely recorded the statement, which was volunteered.

Budda's statement was: I am guiltless. Whatever happened was done by order of the Raj.

Chander Nai said he was entirely unacquainted with the facts of the case. He was ill on the day of the murder, and stayed at home. He did not go to Ram Chander's garden on that day.

Mr. Colvin, in opening the defence, said that in taking the line he and his colleagues had decided on following in the case, they were not without an appreciation of their great responsibility. Ram Chander knew well that by adopting the defence decided on he ran a terrible risk, should he fail to make it good. In full appreciation of these risks that defence would be put before the Court, because they believed it was a proper and true reply for their client to make. Put shortly, Ram Chander said that in whatever he did in connection with Kanj Behari Lall's death, he acted under the direct orders of the late Maharaja. To support this assertion two letters would be produced, written by the Maharaja; and Mr. Wiggins would prove how and when the def nce obtained possession of these letters. Counsel went on to say that the circumstances being as they were, the greatest possible difficulties were in the way of the defence. The people shrank from giving evidence, and no wonder, for the names of people who now occupied official positions in the State were mentioned in those letters. They obviously would throw every possible difficulty in the way of the attempt to prove the genuineness of the letters. If the Court were satisfied that the letters were genuine, then their bearing on the case would have to be considered. How would Ram Chand r's guilt stand if he had merely obeyed the orders of his king? If the Court held that this circumstance was no justification in law, then counsel would urge that it had a most material bearing on the question of punishment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—October 14.

Even, Capt, Bo, 3rd Balochis, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—October 13.

Chitty, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Glos. to rejoin Regt, to Nusserabad.

Ottley, 2nd Lt, Bo, K O York L I, on duty to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th October, 1892.

1. The parade of the Corps previously ordered to take place at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters this afternoon is cancelled.

2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 13th instant:—Gunner C. St. Paul.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HONBLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 15th October, 1892.

1. Members who intend competing at the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Meeting (which takes place at Poona on the 15th November) are requested to pay their entrance fees at Head-quarters on or before the 29th instant, after which date no entries will be made. The Prospectus may be seen at Head-quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Troop-parading at the Cooperage, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 7 a.m.

2. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEACHMAN, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 14TH OF OCTOBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the mean temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. since 1st June to date.	Variation. 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·86	Calm	3	91·0	71·1	53	...	22·79	−3·43
Agra	29·91	N W	3	91·0	69·0	57	...	19·25	−9·18
Cawnpore	29·96	W S W	3	92·5	66·1	58	...	33·35	
Allahabad	29·87	Calm	2	95·4	70·3	78	...	30·90	−1·99
Jhansi	29·90	Calm	1	93·5	72·7	31	...	27·46	−0·97
Jacobabad	29·86	N N W	3	101·5	64·3	32	...	4·11	+1·22
Karachi	29·91	W S W	7	97·8	71·8	73	...	11·38	+3·27
Jeypore	29·94	N N W	4	97·1	69·0	52	...	29·61	+12·97
Ajmere	29·95	S W	6	94·7	64·2	70	...	19·21	−1·55
Deesa	29·96	W	6	97·3	70·4	65	...	38·33	+13·51
Bhuj	29·84	Calm	3	94·0	71·9	62	...	8·95	−7·99
Tajikot	29·9	Calm	3	95·9	67·8	69	...	26·55	−2·92
Veraval	29·90	Calm	5	91·1	71·3	60	...	15·31	
Vesunoh	29·93	S W	4	92·8	69·7	73	...	34·35	+3·29
Indore	29·91	Calm	3	91·0	62·1	36	...	33·45	−0·19
Saugor	29·9	Calm	2	91·3	68·7	67	...	47·18	+6·65
Jubbulpore	29·86	S	2	89·4	63·3	73	...	51·39	−2·71
Hoshangabad	29·93	N	2	91·3	65·8	84	...	51·20	−4·12
Khandwa	29·92	Calm	2	91·2	69·3	56	...	41·79	+6·90
Raipur	29·95	N N E	2	91·0	70·1	68	...	45·08	−1·31
Nagpur	29·94	N	4	91·8	64·9	60	...	39·74	−5·36
Amraoti	29·91	Calm	1	93·4	70·5	61	...	42·47	+2·97
Akola	29·87	N E	4	91·9	6·8	79	0·14	45·20	+12·91
Surat	29·85	N E	F	94·2	67·9	77	...	54·98	+11·71
Malegaon	29·89	W	4	92·1	64·2	55	...	31·03	+9·46
Bombay	29·93	E	7	91·3	77·9	83	...	93·03	+18·13
Poona	29·9	Calm	5	89·5	69·9	79	0·23	32·91	+10·95
Sholapur	29·92	E	3	91·2	71·5	75	0·04	25·26	−2·92
Ratnagiri	29·85	S E	4	92·7	77·4	71	0·10	127·88	+22·24
Belgaum	29·85	Calm	1	83·8	66·3	78	...	45·45	+6·38
Goa	29·87	S E	4	90·1	76·4	91	0·32	125·47	
Karwar	29·86	Calm	2	88·7	73·7	90	0·33	127·66	+9·20
Mangalore	29·78	E N E	2	84·8	74·4	88	1·61	111·16	+1·14
Calicut	29·81	E	8	85·2	73·1	85	...	101·29	+11·23
Cochin	29·88	S E	L	84·2	73·7	89	0·58	88·06	+5·03
Bangalore	29·82	E N E	2	79·2	65·0	86	0·05	19·75	−3·42
Second order abad	29·91	E N E	4	88·1	69·4	77	0·58	38·10	+12·05
Vasulipatam	29·88	N N E	4	87·5	75·8	87	0·01	41·74	+15·59
Bellary	29·91	Calm	1	89·2	69·0	39	0·07	17·54	+5·90
Cuddapah	29·90	N E	...	86·0	65·7	83	0·03	34·94	+14·38
Madras	29·83	N W	6	87·2	74·2	87	0·01	31·08	+10·76
Coimbatore	29·86	N E	1	85·3	69·4	95	0·86	37·6	−0·90
Trichinopoly	29·88	Calm	2	88·0	72·9	91	0·31	19·83	+6·41
Negapatam	29·85	W N W	4	87·9	75·7	87	1·59	31·86	+11·16
Colombo	29·92	S W	8	87·0	74·0	84	3·01	15·32	−11·82

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been rapid at Mangalore, brisk at Cochin, Calicut, and Secunderabad and generally moderate in other places. The general distribution is very irregular and readings continue to be exceedingly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction and light in force. This morning the wind velocity was 6 miles an hour at Calicut. The day and night temperature variations are small and irregular except at Bellary, Madras and Negapatam, where the maximum is from 5° to 8° below the average. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Indore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast to the south of Latitude 19°. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Mangalore (1·61"), Negapatam (1·51) and Bellary (1·07), nearly an inch at Coimbatore and Madras, about half-an-inch at Cochin and Secunderabad, and scattered showers all along the west coast. Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly. The small area of low pressure which lay yesterday over Mysore and the south of the Peninsula has moved northwards and is now a small depression on and off the Malabar Coast. The winds on the West Coast from Cochin to Ratnagiri are very unusual in direction, and indicate unsettled weather conditions on and off that coast. On the Malabar Coast pressure is falling rapidly or briskly and the weather on and off that coast is likely to become squally, rainy and very unsettled. To the south of Latitude 9° the weather is damp, cloudy and unsettled, and local showers are still to be expected there. The above depression will give thunderstorms on and off the Malabar Coast and is likely to deepen.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The barometer has fallen almost everywhere, most in the Malabar coast. The readings are generally uniform, but three slight low-pressure areas are visible—one over the Andaman Sea, one off the Madras Coast, and one off the Malabar Coast. The readings are highest in East Rajputana. Wind is variable in North-West India, the Gangetic Plain and Behar, but blows from between north and east elsewhere. The force is strong in Diamond Island, and light elsewhere. The temperature has generally fallen in Burma, Northern India, and the Carnatic, but risen elsewhere. The mean temperature is low in Madras. Rain was general in a greater part of the Peninsula and showers have fallen at Akola, Mount Abu, Diamond Island, Cuttack and Gnatong. The amounts have been large in Ceylon and in the south of the Peninsula.

Prevention is better than cure!—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of uraies and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE NEWEST KIND OF TABLE NAPERY,

Says a lady correspondent, is very pretty, and the designs of flowers, birds, arabesques, &c., are embroidered in shaded silks that will, I suppose, stand washing. These cloths are used for dinner as well as luncheon parties. You may imagine what a gay appearance it gives to the repast to have this kind of table linen, especially with lines of flowers in little troughs of glass, or baskets, or miniature jardinieres of porcelain filled with sweet blossoms and foliage, their edges adorned with China figures of little people or birds. Another pretty decoration to the dinner table are the high large candelabra of porcelain or silver, now alone considered suitable, as they avoid the heat thrown out by oil lamps. To each couple of guests a small one is told off, that holds merely two candles, and these are carefully shaded by some pretty device in thin silk or coloured paper, which softens the light, and steadies the flame. If you wish to know the favourite and most fashionable blossom for table ornamentation it is the Queen of Flowers—the rose. There are so many varieties that blossom right on into the autumn, that I think Dame Fashion has chosen wisely.

THE NEW HATS.

The new hats, says a fashion editress, have my unqualified regard; they are made of dark felt, and lined with a lighter felt; they are either trimmed with clumps of feathers and a diamond buckle, or with a plain double bow of velvet. I have seen two or three black felt hats plainly trimmed with coloured velvet bows: one flat shape, with a bow of magenta, almost reconciled me to the prophesied popularity of that truly appalling colour.

A LADY CYCLIST.

Now that ladies are taking to riding the safety bicycle, we may expect to hear of their taking part in races against members of the sterner and, it may be added, more conventionally-dressed sex. No lady as yet has attempted to beat Mr. Shorland's marvellous ride of 387 miles on the road in 24 hours, but Miss Dudley, a well-known rider, accomplished a feat which would have seemed wonderful for any rider not so long ago. That lady has just ridden from a spot near Hitchin to Lincoln, a distance of 100 miles, in a little more than seven hours, or at the average speed of nearly 14 miles an hour. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are well known as tandem riders and they have won many races together, but this is, perhaps, the first recorded instance of a lady cyclist holding her own so well unaided in a long road ride.

GIRLS WHO RUN.

It used to be said, writes "A Male Observer," that there were two things which a woman could not do. One was to run; the other to throw a stone. Up to now she has not learned to do the latter feat—but at the former she is—provided she can run at all—an adept. The last generation of girls could not run. They were told it was hoydenish and tomboyish, and everything else to do so. They were forbidden by all the canons of good behaviour and propriety to go faster than a walk, like a team crossing a country bridge. If by any mischance it became absolutely necessary for them to run, the way they went at it was calculated to make a man wring. They wriggled, they waddled, stepped on the sides of their feet, then they held their heads down to hide their blushes. The "running girl" now can catch a 'bus, and subside into a seat breathing as gently as an infant. Unless some special peril arises we need not here do justice done them by words of description. Until then we lay this tribute at the feet—the very pretty feet—of the girl who runs to catch a passing 'bus or to escape from a wet Aden shower.

MODERN WIVES.

I am inclined to think, says Lady Violet Greville, that women, as a rule, are what men make them, and a husband of twenty-two or three lacks experience in wife-training. If only marriages were like a Civil Service examination! So many questions to answer, so many qualifications to fulfil, how easy it would be to prepare for two modern languages, or one, music or drawing, algebra or cooking, as the case might be! A man in the colonies knows what he wants a wife for—to cook, to sew, to scrub, to wash; in short, a respectable, unpaid general servant, ordinary female labour being unattainable. But what does a man in London know of his requirements? The wife he married when he was a struggling junior at the Bar, or a tradesman in a small way, is out of touch and out of harmony with his surroundings now that he is Lord Chancellor, or the head of a firm, and a rising M.P. qualifying for a baronetcy. The small clerk needs a cook; the artist or literary man an intelligent companion; the brilliant statesman a woman who will exert a soothing influence over him, see that he has sound and wine when he returns from his work, and keep away from him all disagreeable and tedious admirers. Every great man requires and finds such a one—generally, unfortunately, however, in someone else's wife.

THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN IN JAPAN.

The "Japan Mail," of Yokohama, quotes a leading article in one of the principal native papers lamenting the decay of good manners among newly educated Japanese girls. It is asserted that, on the plea of tediousness and artificiality, the usages of female life and deportment have one after another been dispensed with, and the modern girl, in her attempts to imitate foreign manners, has almost transformed herself into a man. The abuse referred to has reached its climax in the case of the girls who have been trained in Tokio female schools. Practices hitherto unknown in Japan have become fashionable among them. To note a few—there are girls of good families living alone in lodging-houses; others walk unattended in the streets after dark; and groups of five or six school pupils are to be seen drinking "ake" or playing cards at tea-houses. The native journal asks what kind of mothers such girls are likely to make. Some people assert that this laxity is incidental to the age of transition through which the country is passing, and that when female manners have become thoroughly Western, things will right themselves. This view it has never been able to share. Even supposing that the adoption of foreign customs were universal, the safeguards against abuses would be only too few. It then refers to a certain prominent and social scandal among foreigners in Japan. The Yokohama journal which quotes this tale says that the same story is told by other writers. "It has always seemed